REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,204.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* .... Rs. 42
Half Year „ .... „ 24
Three Months „ .... „ 14
One Month „ .... „ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do .... „ 2 8
Third do .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

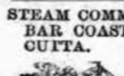
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Galle	2
„ Mangalore	26	„ Negapatam	5
„ Cannanore	27	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Madras	8
„ Calicut	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Beypore	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Cochin	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Allepey	31	„ Gopaulpore	12
„ Tuticorin	31	„ False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

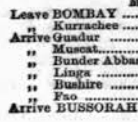
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

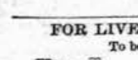
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	20	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	22	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	26	„ Muscat	14
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	16
„ Fao	31	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

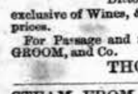
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 14th March.



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :
1st CLASS to SUEZ £30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL............£50
exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.
1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.........................£45
„ SUEZ £30
„ MALTA £35
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

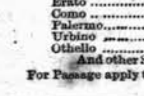
For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH
Elphinstone Circle.

" WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the
20th MARCH,



HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,
To SUEZ.....................................Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL .... „ 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

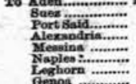
Erato	1482 tons,	to sail	21st March.
Como	1500 „	„	25th „
Palermo	1500 „	„	7th April.
Urbino	1535 „	„	14th „
Othello	3000 „	„	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Pianoforte, by Soundy and Co, Harmonium, Table Ornaments, &c., &c., at the Elphinstone College, Byculla.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by Professor H. S. K. Bellairs, on account of his departure to England, to dispose of by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of his handsome Household Furniture, &c., comprising neat glassware, electro-plated cruet stands, piano candlesticks, curry dishes, tea and coffee services, table spoons and forks, table and hanging argand lamps, a white and blue bordered dinner service, a white and gold dessert service, table cutlery, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, sofa, office, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bed-room, easy, priedieu, arm and without arm chairs ottoman, whatnots, camp cots, iron bedstead, clothes press, dressing glass, table ornaments, sewing machine, velvet carpets, clocks, a first-rate mahogany sympathetic grand pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., a harmonium, pictures, office, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND on the Picquet Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

On THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of Ground in two convenient lots :—

All that piece of Ground, situate at Ghenwady and Ruswady, on the Picquet Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School, admeasuring about 187 square yards, registered under Nos. 132 and 196, and bounded on the east by the property of Venayek Purshram alias Babajee Angeeria, on the west by the property of Shapoorjee Tata, on the north by the property of Hurrichund Narronjee, and on the south by the public road leading to the Framjee Cowasjee Tank.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CAVEL STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that piece of Fazandaree Ground, situate at Cavel Street in the oart called Kawal, alias Gaiwady, with the dwelling-house thereon, admeasuring 58 square yards, assessed under No. 115, and bounded on the east by the house of Kewlas Butler, on the west by a public passage and house of Bhicajee Nusserwanjee Kurrunjia, on the north partly by the house of Joseph Bocarro and partly by a piece of vacant ground, and on the south by the sweepers' passage and house of Ellias Britto Pereira.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th March 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size slate Billiard Table by " Thurstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by " Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at " Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Keir, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 23th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Broadwoods Mahogany Grand Square, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned places, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th March 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the " Bombay Gazette" Press.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.
32, Cornhill, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH
ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of
ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,
and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by
J. L. BRAGG' 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.
Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders
THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.
Ask for " ROWLANDS' " articles, and beware of spurious, imitations under the same or similar names.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer SOUTH TYNE, Captain Hallett, arrived from Liverpool, is now BEING LANDED, and Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hallett.
Bombay, 11th March 1872.

THE INFANTE D. AUGUSTO of PORTUGAL, having lately visited Bombay *incognito*, and therefore received no public demonstrations, the PORTUGUESE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, who may be desirous of manifesting their feelings of loyalty and respect to H. R. HIGHNESS, are REQUESTED to ATTEND a MEETING at 7 o'clock P.M., TO-DAY, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where an ADDRESS will be SUBMITTED for APPROVAL and ADOPTION.

C. P. da CONCEICAO.
J. F. D. de SOUZA.
J. N. FONSECA.
Bombay, 12th March 1872.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1871.
2.—To declare dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company, Limited.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To elect a Chairman in the room of Mr. W. G. Hall, proceeded to Europe.
2. To consider the form of Shipping Order at present in use for Steam-ships.
3. The preparation of a Tariff of Landing Charges for the Port.
4. The formation of a Tonnage Scale for Steam-ships to Europe ; and other business.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 12th March 1872.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

THE AUCTION SALE, advertised to take place THIS DAY at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, is POSTPONED till TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, when 25 fresh ARAB HORSES will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 12th March 1872.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED AT
The Original Turkey Mill,
(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
" BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
" OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

" ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
" QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,
Of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the CELEBRATED DUMLOT TEAS, which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India :—

	Cash.	Credit.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lbs. Packets, and 5 & 10 lbs. Boxes	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lbs. Packets, and 5 lbs. Boxes	„ 2-0	„ 2-4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2-4	„ 2-8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2-8	„ 2-12

The well known and much appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS always on hand —

	Cash.	Credit.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Kousanie Mixture	„ 2-0	„ 2-4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	„ 2-2	„ 2-6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.
11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th MARCH 1872.

	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72				176,618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	126670 10 0	28,391 3 0	155,061 13 0
Duties—Town	4,33,695	108134 7 10	7,838 9 7	115 973 1 5
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	25,600 0 0	2,400 0 0	28,000 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	35,036 8 0	497 8 0	35,534 0 0
Conveyances	8,991	1,790 8 0		1,790 8 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,00	23,7·4 13 0	3,580 12 0	27,285 9 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	35,052 4 7	2,442 2 6	38,494 7 1
Halalcore Cess	2 14,758	8,532 8 7	1,293 11 4	9,826 3 11
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0		12,000 0 0
Workshops		8,763 10 0	350 15 10	9,114 9 10
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0		1500000 0 0
Deposits	......	7,646 1 11	27,629 0 0	35,285 1 11
Advances	......	17,641 9 10	588 7 7	18,230 1 5
Miscel.—Fines	15,500	722 1 3	406 0 0	1,1·8 1 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	9,761 8 2	506 0 0	10,267 8 2
Do. Fees	55,386	11,214 15 7	1,662 0 3	12,876 15 10
Do. Savings	......	*22 13 10	462 4 9	439 6 11
Assets	......	797 2 5	8,396 15 6	9,194 1 11
Total Rs.	45,66,729	1934045 15 4	86,455 10 4	2020501 9 8
Grand Total Rs.	......	......	......	2197119 15 8
Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,34,956	22,847 10 1	3,183 0 0	26,030 10 1
Assessment	55 582	11,580 1 4	3,277 2 8	14,857 4 0
Collection Dept.	56,293	11,983 12 9	2,455 7 4	14,449 4 1
Police Account	3,54,804	57,073 1 0	210 3 3	57,283 4 3
Health Dept.	7,84,728	115489 5 11	9,534 3 0	125,023 8 11
Public Works— Establishment	36,780	12,654 15 7	5,930 2 3	18,585 1 10
Lighting	2,71,566	20,184 9 3	20,762 11 6	40,951 4 9
Watering	}3,20,000	14,030 1 6	7,384 3 3	21,414 4 9
Repairs, Roads		6,639 13 3	16,229 15 6	22,969 12 9
Do. Buildings	14,000	51 5 9	......	51 5 9
Impt. of Streets	50,000	......	......	......
Water Works	75,604	1,402 3 1	2,203 1 3	3,605 4 4
Drainage	2,78,824	676 14 0	3,175 15 6	3,852 13 6
Vic. Gardens	3,000	......	......	......
Workshops	......	10,977 10 0	......	10,977 10 0
Debt	6,02,130	150657 14 9	18,030 0 0	168,687 14 9
Prim. Education	8,500	1,131 0 0	......	1,131 0 0
Deposits	......	21,072 1 6	......	21,072 1 6
Advances	......	6,543 11 11	402 12 8	6,946 8 7
Plant & Stores	15,070	690 14 6	......	690 14 6
Miscellaneous	10,442	6,779 12 0	271 12 0	7,051 8 0
Last Year's Liabilities	......	254529 14 1	902248 2 0	1156778 0 1
Total Rs.	30,72,379	727000 12 3	995148 12 2	1722409 8 5
Balance on 9th March 1872				474,710 7 3
Grand Total Rs.				2197119 15 8

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Winsor and Newton's
ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
(*Two annas allowed off each rupee for cash*).

		Rs. a.
One Shilling Dry Cakes, Moist Pans, or Moist Tubes.	Each	20 1
Eighteenpenny ditto	„	1 2
Two Shilling ditto	„	1 12
Three Shilling ditto	„	2 4
Five Shilling ditto	„	3 8

Dry Cake Colour Boxes.

Six Shilling Box, containing 6 Colours, Brushes, and Pencil. 5 0
Fourteen Shilling Box, containing 12 Colours, Brushes and Pencil .. 10 8
Fifteen Shilling Box, containing 12 Colours, Brushes, Pencil, Stay Brush, Blotter, and Saucers... 12 0
One Guinea Box, containing 12 Colours, Brushes, Indian Ink, Brush, rest Glass-Water Cup, Eraser, Stantswell Slab Crayons, and Porte-Crayon .. 16 8
Two Guinea Box, containing 24 colours, Indian Ink, Gold and Silver Shells, Brushes, Pencils, Brush-rest, Brush-tray, 2 Water Cups, Eraser, 3 Cup and Stantslabs, Crayons and Porte-Crayon .. 30 0

Moist Pan Colour Boxes.

Half Guinea Box, fitted with 6 colours.. 7 8
Fourteen Shilling Box „ 6 colours.. 9 0
Twenty Shilling Box „ 10 whole and 4 half colours... 12 8
Twenty-five Shilling Box „ 10 whole and 4 half colours.. 15 8
Thirty-five & Sixpence Box „ 14 whole and 8 half colours.. 25 0
Two Guinea Box „ 14 whole and 8 half colours.. 30 0
Fifty Shilling Box „ 21 whole and 6 half colours.. 36 0
Sixty Shilling Box „ 20 whole and 8 half colours.. 45 0
Seventy Shilling Box „ 30 whole and 12 half colours.. 50 0

Moist Tube Boxes.

Twenty-three Shilling Box, fitted with 12 colours ... 16 0
Two and a half Guinea Box, fitted with 24 colours ... 36 0
Four Guinea Box, fitted with 30 colours, Bottles of Chinese White Indelible Brown Ink and Oxgall, and a silver plated Water Bottle ... 60 0

The Porte Couleur :

Containing, in a space of 2 by 2 by ⅜ inch, twelve of the most useful colours for Sketching, Tinting or making colour-notes... 8 0
Special Telescope Packet Sable Brushes for above at 4, 8, & 7 0

Drawing Papers; Sketch Blocks;
Sable Brushes; Camel Hair Brushes;
Pencils; Crayons;
Palettes; Porte Crayons;
Dippers; Liquid Media, &c.,
and
Materials of every description.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
Illustrated Catalogue of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER COLOUR AND OIL PAINTING
Of every description ; post-free,
On application to the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IN THE MATTER OF " THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S ACT, 1869."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of " The Madras Equitable Assurance Society" will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach, Madras, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, instant, commencing at five o'clock p.m., when the Accounts of the Society for the year 1871, and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditor will be read ; and other, the ordinary business of the Society will be transacted. An abstract of the General Fund, and the Society's Balance Sheet, are subjoined hereto.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARBUTHNOT and CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE GENERAL FUND.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
To claims by death	1,34,300 0 0	By balance from 1870	8,83,594 7 7
„ reductions of premiums	80,700 13 9	„ premiums of assurance	1,83,521 11 11
„ expenses of management	25,683 4 6	„ interest on investments	52,771 9 4
„ purchases of policies	7,299 4 6	„ guarantee fund on account of surrendered policies	2,240 3 7
„ income-tax on interest	577 13 10		
„ reduced valuation of 5½ per cent. Securities	2,566 15 6		
„ balance at Credit of the Fund	8,70,999 12 4		
	Rs. 11,22,128 0 5		Rs. 11,22,128 0 5

THE BALANCE SHEET.

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.
Debts Due by the Society.

	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Due from The Guarantee Fund. Rs.	2,02,380 4 0	
Due upon Assurances that have become claims	67,990 11 0	
Reductions of premiums unclaimed	3,435 0 8	
Premiums received in advance	13,366 3 5	
Premiums overpaid	16 2 4	
Income-tax on interest	80 11 6	
Expenses of management to be discharged	517 14 10	
Due to Calcutta Agency	143 10 4	
Due to the Secretaries and Treasurers	5,290 12 10	2,93,221 6 11
The General Fund.		
Balance at Credit of the fund		8,70,999 12 4
		11,64,221 3 3
Contingent Liabilities.		
Sums assured by 655 subsisting policies, amounting in the aggregate to		31,10,420 0 0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.
Securities of the Government of India.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of the securities held by the Society, viz. :—		
4 per cents. at 93-72 per cent., Rs.8,45,916 11 6		
4½ per cents. (1885) at par	32,300 0 0	
5½ per cents. at 108 per cent.	2,74,752 0 0	11,52,968 11 6
Debts due to the Society.		
Interest on investments	7,749 3 9	
Premiums receivable	3,257 8 0	11,006 11 9
Cash.		
Due by London Agency		245 12 0
		11,64,221 3 3
Annual Income.		
Gross annual premiums on subsisting assurances	1,81,418 7 0	
Less estimated reductions of premiums for 1872	72,810 12 6	1,08,607 10 6
Annual interest on securities of the Government of India, less income tax		51,012 8 5
		1,59,620 2 11

ARBUTHNOT and CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, December 31, 1871.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the Accounts of 'The Madras Equitable Assurance Society,' and that, to the best of my belief, the above contains a true statement of the debts and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Society, as the same stood on the 31st December 1871.

W. WATERSTON, Auditor.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell........at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co .... „ 30 „
Do. J. Sandback & Son's .... „ 24 „
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ... „ 24 „
Do. M. P. Guimarens & Son's .... „ 20 „
Do. do. old pale dry .... „ 28 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts. „ 21 „
Do. do. ......Qts. „ 42 „
Do. do. Magnums .. „ 82 „
Do. Arthur H Browning's..Qts. „ 30 „
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts. „ 24 „
Do. Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers... „ 16 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien ..... „ 13 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow " THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. Keir, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a charming view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the " Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the " Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.
A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.
PRICE ANNAS 8.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbaton and a continuance of favours.

STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS.

THE BEST HAND STAMP IN THE WORLD.

INDISPENSABLE FOR OFFICE USE.

ALL BUSINESS MEN SHOULD USE THEM.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW HOURS.

FIFTY CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

SOUNDY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BOOTS ! BOOTS !! BOOTS !!!

JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior
GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.
Do. do. GLOVE KID do.
Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOL BOOTS
Do. do. CALF do. do. do.
LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).
Terms—CASH.

RUSSELL & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TIME-PIECES.

" OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

" SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

" MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless ....Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ....20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. ....60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ....5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from ....10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just he pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here ; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.
5th March 1872.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition. PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co., Messrs. FRAMJEE BHICAJEE and SONS, here, and Mr. DADABHOY SHAPOORJEE, Baroda.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 13th February 1872. Wholesale Agent.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, the ANNUAL REGATTA of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

Entries of Boats will be received up to SATURDAY, the 16th March, by the Undersigned, who will furnish Prospectuses on application.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.
H. M.'s Shipping Office, Bombay, 8th March 1872.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE,
Sole Agent for Western India.
Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers :—

" Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S " FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

" I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this " season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has " already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you " having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

COTTON GINS, COMPETITIVE TRIAL.

THE Undersigned has the honour to INFORM GENTLEMEN personally interested in any PARTICULAR GIN, and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY generally, that under instructions received from the Secretary of Stat for India, COMPETITIVE TRIALS, both at DHARWAR and at BROACH, will shortly be CONDUCTED by Mr. W. BOWDEN, Jr., specially deputed from England for that purpose. All particulars, and printed copies of Rules for conducting the trials, which are as nearly as possible the same as those enforced at the late Manchester competition, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.
Bombay, 9th March 1872.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
धि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.
ધી અકબાર કાટન પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1872, at half-past three P.M.

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd —To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY the 8th instant, until TUESDAY the 19th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Limited) has contracted to SELL to MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from all encumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are requested to furnish to the Undersigned, at their Offices, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, particulars of such claims within seven days from this date.

Any persons having Claims, who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, will be deemed to have waived the same.—This 6th day of March 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate at Dapooree, in the Poona Collectorate, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77½ acres and 242 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, out-houses, buildings, wells, and premises standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground, messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and premises are bounded on all sides except on the east by the River Powna, and on the east party by the property of Essowjee bin Cassiba Goonzab, partly by the village of Dapooree, held by Jaywant Pandurung Boyed, and partly by the property of Thurry bin Coondajee Catey.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to " Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their " Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 29th January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to public Auction, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 21st March, the following properties :—

At Sholapore—Lot 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, known as the Prince of Wales Railway Hotel, shop, warehouses, dwelling houses, and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement six acres or thereabouts, registered under No 49, situate on the north side of a Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by land now or lately belonging to Government, on the west partly by property belonging to Mahomed Aly, Jemadar, and partly by property belonging to Muncherjee Pallonjee, on the north by the Cavalry Lines, and on the south by the said Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station.

Lot 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Bungalow and buildings standing thereon, known as Captain Jackson's Bungalow, registered under No. 17, situate at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Narrayendass Marwaree, on the west by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Hooka Shet Gamkar, on the north by a vacant piece of ground belonging to Government, and on the south by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Syed Aly, Moonshee.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the Public Road, and on the south by Lot 4.

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 3, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm, registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, and on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

At Paunchgunny—Lot 5.

The two bungalows known as " Welton Villa" and " Melbourne Cottage," together with the out-houses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of land well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

Conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's or at the office of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER and Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the *Home Markets* and the Presidencies of *Bengal and Madras*.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	24 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	„	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	„	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the " Convent" Wine)	„	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	„	33 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of Sherries	„	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; Giesler & Co.'s " *For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s " *Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in " original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules (the original) Mumms finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	34 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, " Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest " NONPAREIL"	Qts	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.
HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		26 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 8	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hochheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	„	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859 ; a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour	„	30 0	34 0
Do. Pints		16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	„	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	„	21 8	24 0
POMMARD, vintage 1861 ; fine red	„	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	„	22 8	25 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	„	20 0	22 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	„	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	„	30 0	34 0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES.
In pure unfortified condition.

SPIRITS.
BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the " Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	„	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate	„	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM	Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORDS'	„	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles		24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles		13 8	15 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s	Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA	„	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL	Qts. per doz.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland	„	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c., of the finest brands only.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE. Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.
Breweries : EDINBURGH.
London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.
Established 1749.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 6th March 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 17th February 1872.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, Rs. 30 ; Pints, Rs. 16.

This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.

FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX.

St. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs 10 per dozen.

HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1872.

GIESLER'S and PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE,
LIVINGSTON and NIVEN'S PALE DRY SHERRY,
At Reduced Prices to close a Consignment.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY,
in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 29 per C[illegible]
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 220 per C[illegible]
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 35 per [illegible]
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 40 per [illegible]

PEEL, CASSELS, & C[illegible]

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE A[illegible]

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

Messrs. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
(" THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiry for Mofussil Press and Bank of Bombay shares. Other shares and Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

CALCUTTA.—7TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. a heavy amount at Rs. 98-14 or 1-2 discount; fair and small amounts at Rs. 99 to 99-2, or 1-0 to 0-14 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 101-4.

5½ per cents at Rs. 109-4 and 109-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,430.

East Indian Railway Stock, small pieces of £100 and under, during the week at Rs. 248 per £20.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th March compared with the statement issued on 2nd March:—

LIABILITIES.		2nd March.	9th March.
Proprietors Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
		60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		375,95,976	424,86,761
Do. do. do. at Branches.		61,38,798	27,54,749
Other Deposits		152,28,363	136,24,266
Post Bills		38,571	38,571
Cash Credits, undrawn		9,95,237	11,64,755
Rs.		664,96,945	665,69,102
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		43,20,829	42,75,250
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		88,04,206	83,39,013
Loans, on Security of do do.		54,01,156	42,24,148
Current Accounts, overdrawn		8,906	8,014
Bills Discounted		135,84,576	140,67,257
Stamps		6,953	6,893
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,92,998		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 55,000		
		4,37,964	4,37,998
Bullion		13,32,443	16,50,967
Cash Balances with Correspondents		3,57,909	3,39,569
Cash and Currency Notes		322,42,000	332,19,984
Rs.		664,96,945	665,69,102

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales were reported to have been effected yesterday:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
250 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6¾ lbs.	4	9	0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	11	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	12	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7½ lbs.	5	8	0
1,400 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¾ lbs.	5	11	9
250 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	8	3
250 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6	9	3
250 ,, ,, ,,	54 ,, 39 ,,	11 lbs.	7	12	0
250 ,, white ,,	36 ,, 40 ,,		7	13	0
2,000 ,, Grey Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	3 lbs.	2	3	9
600 ,, ,, ,,	32 ,, 24 ,,	3½ lbs.	2	6	9
1,000 ,, Orange Jacconets	40 ,, 20	(Inferior)	2	9	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20		2	13	0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 20		3	2	0

COTTON.

75 candies New Nariad (ready)	Rs. 223-30½
50 ,, Old Coompta ,,	,, 207
75 ,, New Broach M.G. ,,	,, 291-92
50 ,, ,, ,,	,, 290-91
50 ,, ,, ,,	,, 258-63½
50 ,, Unjar ,,	,, 254

YARNS.

10 Bales Water No. 40 at 14 as. per lb.

METALS.

88 tons Rupa Iron, per candy	Rs. 38½
22 ,, Angul ,,	,, 42
21 ,, English ,,	,, 36

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledon (s), 35 bags fire-clay, Kimjee Jewra.

Mirfield (s), 8 packages glassware and 1 package platedware, Andrew Hay.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 4 cases hardware, E. A. Cadur; 100 casks pale ale and 50 casks stout, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co.; 208 barrels beer, N. J. Moola.

Athol (s), 541 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co.; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Como (s), 40 casks cement, G. I. P. Railway.

Anazi—4 packages glassware, D. P. Batha & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Dilston Castle (s), 20 cases claret and 25 cases ginger wine Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bella Maria, 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.

Astarte, 1,000 bundles galls, P. Narondass.

Knight Commander, 1,755 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Westminster, 63 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 215 bales cotton, Tribhovun Nurbheram; 85 bales cotton, Bapoo Dulput; 30 bundles coir yarn, Gunputrow Vussonjee; 30 bundles coir yarn and 15 bales hemp, Vithul Kucul.

Caledon (s), 30 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Manila, 140 bales cotton, Amechund Lalljee.

Hutton (s), 10 bales wool, Dayal Corejee; 97 bales wool, Morarjee Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 160 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Jasee Dulputbhoy; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 65 bales cotton, H. Cursonjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Khoosaldass.

Dilston Castle (s), 51 bales cotton, Luckmedass Nursey; 35 bales cotton, Rustomjee Edulgee Sookia; 16 bales hides, F. Momed & Co.; 35 bales hides, S. O. A. S. N. Meera & Co.; 30 bales skins, M. A. Surajoodin & Co.; 20 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 20 bales cotton, Cullianjee Madhowjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Redewater (s), 80 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria; 30 bales wool, Vithul Kucul.

Royal Standard (s), 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales hides, A. M. Futta & Co.; 78 bales cotton, Hareenarun Manockram.

Pekin (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 50 bales wool, Damodhur Mathooradass; 105 bales wool, Ruttonsee Nursee.

Mongolia (s), 105 bales wool, Ruttonsee Nursee.

Richmond (s), 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Virago (s), 290 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund; 4 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 34 cases blood stones, Laloobhoy Jaithabhoy; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham; 50 bales wool, Dayal Ruttonsey; 51½ bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey; 32 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazulbhoy & Co.; 50 bales wool, Megjee Pragjee; 38 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 59 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Athol (s), 200 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 49 bales cotton, Gocka Doongersee.

Erato (s), 300 cwts horns, Hasson Noormohamed; 227 bags saltpetre——.

Prince Patrick, 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pekin (s), 2 cases fishmaws, 12 cases peacock feathers, & 11 cases M. of P. shells, Laduck Datoo; 11 cases hides, 4 cases fishmaws 1 case cowdees, & 3 cases T. shells, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.; 33 bundles E. teeth, Eawanjee Vullybhoy; 75 cases olibadum, M. Jewraz; 267 cases ginger, 458 packages coffee, & 7 cases cardamoms B. I. S. N. Co.

Malabar, 29 packages coffee, R. Alliruza; 68 packages coffee, [illegible] M. Dama.

[illegible]olia (s), bales hides, R. Alliruza,

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible], 300 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

[illegible]ee, 1,000 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee.

[illegible]olia (s), 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

[illegible] (s), 135 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 24 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 21 cases peacock feathers, K. [illegible]ansee.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible] (s), 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible]s), 21 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 15 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR NEWCASTLE.

[illegible]golia (s), 67 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] (s), 190 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

[illegible]golia (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

[illegible]perdowa, 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible]njore (s), 60 bales cotton, D. G. Hossen and Co.; 17 bales white twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 1 box Cambay stone, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 2 bundles E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 32 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 chests M. opium Ruttonjee Eduljee; 17 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 15 chests M. opium, H. E. Ellias; 11 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 8 chests M. opium, Goolraz Shinganee; 26 chests M. opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 62 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 113 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 52 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 8 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 4½ chests M. opium, H. M. A. Kaluck; 19 chests M. opium, Tarachund Setaram; 30 chests M. opium, R. Kalooram; 20 chests M. opium H. Ramdyall; 11 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Momed, 17½ chests M opium, R. Alladinbhoy; 160 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 38 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 3½ chests M. opium, Hursookdass Chimniram; 12 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 25 chests M. opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 4 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 35½ chests M. opium, Goolraz Shinganee; 7 chests M. opium, Gungabux Sajooram; 43 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebram; 10 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 30 chests M. opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody and Co.; 16 chests M. opium, Luckmedass Bimchund; 14 chests M. opium, Tarachund Setaram; 13 chests M. opium, Gunesdas Nusingdass; 12 chests M. opium, Ragoonath Jugnath; 3 chests M. opium, R. Jugnath; 15 chests M. opium, R. Caloorum; 35 chests M. opium, C. Juaraz.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Feb. 23.
	Inverness	Donkin	Rangoon, Feb. 5.
	Nimrod	Lyle	Singapore, Feb. 9.
11	South Tyne (s)	Hallett	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Aleppy March 5.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	M. de St. Aldagondy	Coates	Falmouth.
	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	North Tyne (s)	Wardlaw	Venice and Trieste.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	H. M. S. Glasgow	Jones	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tanjore, Johnson, to China, &c.
Steamer Caledon, Esson, to Liverpool.
Ship Asiana, Hadwin, to Madras.
Ship Sir Hugh Rose, O'Brien, to Moulmein.
Ship Anazi, Hillman, to Kurrachee.
Brig Joy Sumdurey, Nacoda, to Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Como, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
8	Star of Scotia	Smith	London, Nov. 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
8	Bertha (s)		London.
	Hotspur		London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Carr, Surgeon Major, R. A., on sick leave, from St. Thomas. Mount, Madras.

Stewart, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., on duty, from Poona.

Hammond, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Murdan.

Bryant, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Neemuch.

Sherlock, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Umballa.

Nicholson, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, from Campbellpore.

Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.

Thomson, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.

Inglefield, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Shahjehanpoor.

Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Langmore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 31st Bengal N. I., on leave, from Mooltan.

Reeves, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Sawuntwaree.

Barclay, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., enroute, from Bangalore.

Tyler, Captain, R. A., enroute, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

Ditmas, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on duty, to Sealkote.

Blake, Captain, 5th Lancers, on duty, to Sealkote.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 8th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers were directed to proceed from Poona to Poorundhur and back by phaeton at the public expense, to go through a course of instruction in army signalling, and having completed the course, they will rejoin their respective regiments at Belgaum and Dharwar, travelling by rail, steamer and bullock dak at the public expense:—

Major A. R. Wilson, 7th Regt. N. I.
Captain F. Way, 12th Regt N. I.

Under instructions from the Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff Surgeon Birnie is directed to proceed to Bombay to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Inspector General, handing over charge of the General Depot to Staff Assist. Surg. Purcell.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

1st Lt. Cav.—Capt. Heyland, for 30 days, from the 8th instant, to proceed to the Hills on medical certificate.

Poona, 9th March, 1872.

R. J. C. Flaherty, Esq., having arrived at Poona, and in accordance with G. O. C. No B-9 of the 2nd instant, will assume charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. D., from L. C. Stewart, Esq., in the course of the day.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Satff Asst Surg Coates, who returned from Bellary, is directed to do duty at the General Depot.

With reference to G. O. C No. 61 of 31st January 1872, Lieutenant Deane Drake, 56th Foot, will join the General Depot at once.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st March 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 10th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. K. Macaw to assume medical charge of the detachment 85th Foot, on its march from Umballa to Dugshaie, and on completion of this duty to proceed to Subathoo, for duty with the 2nd bat. 12th Foot.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 19th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. M. Courtney to proceed to the presidency and report himself at the office of the Inspector Genl. of Hospitals Indian Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars—Lt-Col. C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., to Bombay, for fourteen days, from the 15th March, and for fifteen months, to Europe, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt. A. C. Tempest, for twelve days, from the 1st March, to proceed to Bombay, and thence to England for six months, on private affairs.

1st Foot (2nd Bat.)—Capt. F. Y. Wetherall, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and for fifteen months to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

65th Foot.—Major F. B. Bulkeley, from date of leaving regiment, to the 14th May, to proceed to England, preparatory to retirement from the service.

70th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. W. Cooper, (Commanding,) from the 1st March to the 1st Dec., to England, on urgent private affairs.

96th Foot.—Major J. Briggs, to Europe, for fifteen months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs.

105th Foot.—Ensign F. Stevenson, from date of leaving regiment to the 1st Sept., to proceed to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Major C. W. R. Chester, (doing duty at Meerut,) from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, to visit Almorah.

Capt. F. H. Inglefield, (attached to the 16th N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

9th Ben. Cav.—Surgeon R. Mantell, M.B., for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

9th N. I.—Capt. R. A. Price, (Quartermaster,) from the 15th April to the 15th Aug., to visit the Tirhoot district, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th March 1872.

The following postings and appointment in the Judge Advocate Genl's. Dept. are directed:—

Lieut-Col. C. F. Browne, Depy. Judge Advocate, proceeding on furlough, from the Meerut Division and Rohilcund District, to the Allahabad Division.

Maj. J. C. Horne, Depy. Judge Advocate, (at his own request,) from the Allahabad Division to the Meerut Division and Rohilcund District.

Bt. Maj. A Seagrim, S. C., to officiate as Depy. Judge Advocate in the Allahabad division, during the absence of Lt.-Col. Browne, or until further orders.

These arrangements are to have effect from the date of Lt.-Col. Browne's departure from Meerut.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Arty.—Major (Local) T. Presant to be Lieut.-Col., from the 13th Jan. 1871.

Capt. C. B. LeMesurier to be Major, from the 19th of June 1870.

Subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

108th Foot.—Lieut. and Local Capt. C. J. Dyke to be Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 4th of April last.

96th Foot.—Lt. T. J. M. Dunlod to be Adjt., vice Marryat, who resigns that appointment, dated 17th Feb. 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th N. I.—Surg.-Major E. C. Thorp, M.D., to officiate in medical charge, vice Sutherland, and during the absence of Asst. Surg. Sanders, on furlough, dated 16th Feb. 1872.

11th N. I.—Surg. P. W. Sutherland, to the medical charge, vice Stevens, dated 16th Feb. 1872.

14th N. I.—Capt. F. H. Woodgate, Offg. Wing Officer, to be 1st Wing. Subaltern, vice Wheler, who vacates on appointment to the 17th N. I., dated 19th Feb. 1872.

17th N. I.—Lt.-Col. F. G. Stainforth, Second in Command, to officiate as Comdt., during the absence of Lt.-Col. Marquis, on furlough, dated 19th Feb. 1872.

Capt. R. J. Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Stainforth, dated 19th Feb. 1872.

Capt. H. I. Wheler, 1st Wing Subaltern 14th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Walker, dated 19th Feb. 1872.

12th Ben. Cav.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to re-appoint Lieut.-Col. P. S. Yorke to the post of Second in Command which he vacated on exceeding his leave to Europe, dated 23rd February 1872.

Capt. C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 37th N. I., for duty.

The undermentioned candidate is reported by the Board of Examiners, Bombay, to have passed, on the 14th July 1871, the test specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Ben. S. C., Squadron Subaltern 2nd Cav. Hydrabad Contingent.

Capt. H. Wylie, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 2nd Ben. Cav, for duty.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th Sept. 1871:—

Ensign R. F. Jameson, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 17th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Surg. T. B. P. O'Brien to assume medical charge of the 2nd batn. 19th Foot, from such date as Surg. E. L. Heffernan relinquishes the same.

Dated the 17th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. J. O'Grady to proceed to Cawnpore and assume medical charge of A. Bat. 19th Brig. R. A., from the date on which Asst. Surg. H. C. Guinness relinquishes the same.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 17th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. T. Ramsay to accompany the Roorkee invalids to Meerut, returning to the former station on completion of duty.

Appointing Staff Asst. Surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., attached to 105th Foot to the medical charge of all the invalids leaving Meerut en-route for Allahabad.

Directing Asst. Surg. J. Williams, 65th Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the invalids from Muttra and Agra (receiving charge of those from Delhi at Toondla) to Allahabad, and on completion of the duty to return to his regiment at Agra.

Dated the 21st Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., on completion of the duty of taking medical charge of invalids from Meerut to Allahabad, to proceed to Morar for duty in the Gwalior circle.

Staff Asst. Surg C. E. Wikeley is posted to Delhi for duty.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 21st Feb. 1872, appointing Local Capt. R. Stratford, 1st battn. 6th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Peshawur, during the absence of the Brig-Maj. on inspection duty with the Brigadier General.

Saugor District Order, dated the 19th Feb. 1872, appointing Bt. Major A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Lt.-Col. A. G. Forsyth, Brigade Major, on inspection duty with the Brigadier General commanding the district.

Dated the 23rd Feb. 1872, appointing Brevet Major A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer from the 24th idem, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Forsyth, Brigade Major, on inspection duty with the Brigadier General commanding the district.

Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated Camp Delhi, the 4th Jan. 1872, appointing Lieut. G. W. Tisdall, Royal Engineers, to be Instructor in Telegraphy and Army Signalling.

1st Foot (2nd Batn.)—Regimental Order, dated the 17th Feb. 1872, appointing Lieut. T. F. Ross to act as Qr-mr., from the 19th idem, vice Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, proceeding to join the depot companies.

Dated the 17th Feb. 1872, appointing Lieut. C. H. Sanford to be Interpreter, vice Lieut W. C. Kennedy, proceeding to England.

28th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 13th Feb. 1872, appointing Lieut. G. Winter to perform the duties of Adjt. to the regiment, during the absence of Lieut and Adjt. H. M. E. Brunker, on duty in Lucknow.

72nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 13th Feb. 1872, appointing Ensign F. W. Holland to perform the duties of Asst. Instructor of Musketry from the 15th idem, vice Lt. R. H. Hunt, undergoing a course of garrison instruction.

10th Ben. Cav.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th Feb. 1872, appointing Capt. D. M. Strong 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. A. England, on furlough.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

	Rs.		
Subscription for One Year	42	0	0
Half Year	24	0	0
Three Months	14	0	0
One Month	5	0	0
One Week	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

	Rs.		
Per Annum	10	0	0
Per Copy	0	4	0

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Master—MR. MCDONALD, Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN, Governess—MISS WARTENBY, } With Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Government Standards		5 and 6	8
1	3	7 and 8	10
2	4	Music	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,
D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DA COSTA—March 6th, at Goa, Quinta de Graça, Parra, at his residence, Dr. Sebastião Joze da Costa, aged 69 years, deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends. The remains are deposited in the "Costa Family" Vault in the Chapel of N. Senhora de Graça.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSE—March 7th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Mr. W. J. Rose, of a daughter.

ROSS—March 3rd, at 19, Hill's Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. G. Ross, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

MR. GRANT DUFF is lucky in being able to look upon the present state of India as satisfactory. It is truly wonderful how much satisfaction a philosophic mind may extract from the most unpromising materials. We should have thought that there were black clouds on the political horizon which could not but have caused grave disquietude to men charged with the onerous duty of governing British India; but Mr. Duff's serene self-confidence never fails him, and he seems to be almost as light-hearted now as M. Emile Ollivier was two years ago. We trust, however, that he has not succeeded in inspiring our new Viceroy with his own too sanguine spirit; for the failure of the proposed *Alabama* arbitration has taught us the much-needed lesson that more mischief may be done by the sentimentalists who in their gushing love of all mankind are willing to imagine no evil, than by the "alarmists" whose cynical persistence in distrusting their neighbours excites the ire of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Northbrook is not, however, a political disciple of Mr. Grant Duff, and we may hope that he will take time to judge for himself what elements there may be of danger, and what there is that is reassuring, in the present condition of India. One State Department, at least, which of late years has given the most trouble of all, is now more flourishing than usual. Without pretending, as some of our contemporaries with no more knowledge on the subject than we possess are now doing, to have positive information as to the amount of Sir Richard Temple's surplus and what the Government of India intends to do with it, we may safely conclude from the figures already before the public that the Indian Treasury is at present full to overflowing. Opium is known to have yielded a million and a quarter more than the sum the Finance Minister calculated on receiving from this branch of revenue; and there seems to be good reason to suspect that from other sources Sir Richard must have obtained a good deal more money than the modest sums set down in his estimates. It is, at all events, strange that the Cash Balances, which according to the Budget estimate were to amount on the 31st inst., at the close of the financial year 1870-71, to but £15,121,251, reached on the last day of February the unprecedentedly high figure of £21,337,726. It is true that a deduction of probably two millions must be made from this amount, because, curiously enough, although interest on the unconverted balance of the 5 per cent. loan was stopped in the middle of January, about two millions were left unclaimed by the owners up to the beginning of the present month; and that sum, consequently, went to increase the general cash balance. Of course, most of this money will be withdrawn; much of the paper it represents has, in fact, been coming to hand from London by the last mail or two; but it will not be at all surprising if the Treasury ultimately gets a real windfall through a considerable balance of the 5 per cent. loan being left unclaimed. In the course of fifteen years many notes must have been lost or mislaid, and the sums for which they were issued will of course in the long run be saved to the State, though they cannot fairly be reckoned in the surplus of the present year. Making allowance, however, for the two millions reserved against Government 5 per cent. paper not yet presented, we have still in the Treasury four millions of money in excess of what Sir Richard Temple expected to have remaining at the end of the present month; so that, unless the payments in March are extraordinarily heavy, there ought to be a surplus at the close of the financial year big enough to gladden the heart of any Finance Minister.

We abstain, of course, from guessing at what the actual amount may be, for we have really no means of making accurate calculations, and inaccurate statements on such subjects are only misleading. Supposing, however, that Sir R. Temple begins the new financial year with a considerable surplus in hand; how ought he, we may ask, to dispose of the money? Is he to throw it recklessly away in reducing taxation at all hazards without having any guarantee that the Opium Revenue will be as productive in 1872-73 as it has been in 1871-72? And must an Indian Minister always leave himself without a reserve against that which is sure to happen in India, the unforeseen? At present, there is nothing going on to cause unusual expenditure. The Looshai Expedition has done its work with the thoroughness and nicety of finish characteristic of all Lord Napier's skilfully-planned campaigns. The descriptions given of the country through which the troops passed, and the sort of enemy they had to encounter, have not convinced us that the Looshai raiders might not have been followed up by a small English force a year ago, and the very men who had actually plundered English settlements, and murdered or carried off English subjects, sharply punished for their misdeeds. The Expedition has done all it could do; but it has not, so far as we can learn, made our vengeance to fall upon the guilty. It has, however, marched hundreds of miles through what was said to be an impracticable country, and has collected a store of geographical knowledge that will enable Mr. Wyld and Mr. Keith Johnston to fill a blank space on our maps of the country beyond the Ganges; whatever harm it may have done to the hapless villagers whose rice our troops burnt has probably been more than compensated by the value of the presents distributed and the money spent in buying provisions for the force; and, after two months of valuable training in one of the most useful branches of the military art,—good marching,—the two columns are now on their way home again, happy in the consciousness that they have brought their business to an end before the rainy season begins. We should not like to prophesy how long the effect of this campaign in the Looshai country is likely to last; but there is a general feeling that we are well out of the scrape for £250,000; and Sir Richard Temple need not grudge the payment of this little bill, provided he has no other little wars to find the money for in the coming financial year. There is nothing of the kind to be apprehended at present; but in this country, above all others, no one can tell what a day will bring forth. Sir Richard Temple should not, then, be in a hurry to empty the Treasury. It would be more prudent to apply the surplus in saving the interest on debt, and thus strengthening the national credit, or, which comes to the same thing, to use it in carrying out great public works, than to make a present of it to the taxpayers, at the risk of having to call it in again before the year is half over.

Nor does it at all follow, even if a reduction of taxation be possible, that the Income Tax should be selected as the tax to be abolished. Several newspapers still go on repeating, with little care for what they are saying, the old cry about the oppressiveness of this tax. But we have not seen in any of the Reports recently published a single complaint against the working of the tax at its present reduced rate. All the stories of oppression refer to by-gone years. As Mr. Chapman and Mr. Robinson pointed out the other day, in their speeches on Municipal taxation, the pressure now comes from another source. The result of the Decentralization Policy has been that Provincial Governments have relieved themselves from the responsibility of devising just schemes of raising revenue either by taxing the poor, who cannot make themselves heard yet, or by transferring their own proper duties to the Municipalities. Shortly stated, the effect of Decentralization in Bombay has been to free the comparatively wealthy class of payers of Income-tax from Imperial burdens, partly at the expense of every poor wretch, not belonging to the class of cultivators, who earns fifty rupees a year, and partly by additions to the rates levied in Municipalities. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Robinson have done a public service by calling attention to these attempts to disguise taxation by giving the taxes new names, and they have rightly insisted on having a full statement of the whole scheme of taxation, Imperial, provincial, and local, placed before the Legislative Council, to enable them to criticize the budget fairly. We shall not blame Sir R. Temple, knowing as we do what influences have been brought to bear upon him to pervert his judgment, if he feels himself compelled to abandon the Income Tax; but we do say that the men who, pretending to be anxious to do equal justice to all classes, nevertheless urge the Finance Minister to give up the Income Tax while wishing still to enforce the payment of the Non-Agricultural Cess in the Bombay Presidency, are the advocates of a financial policy as immoral and unjust as India has ever been vexed with.

THE Senate of the University determined yesterday evening, almost unanimously, to confirm the report of the Sub-Committee on the recent examinations. The effect of this decision is not to disturb the award of the Latin scholarships to St. Xavier's students, but to provide that examiners in future shall be chosen among men not engaged in the actual work of teaching.

THE members of the Byculla Club have sent in to the Municipal Commissioner a humble petition on their own behalf and on that of the whole population of Byculla, for the removal of the nuisances which threaten to make that thickly populated part of the island quite uninhabitable. Most of the improvements suggested by the petitioners are provided for in Mr. Hope's Budget; but we cordially concur in the novel and sensible suggestion that the money proposed to be spent in reclaiming more ground from Back Bay might more usefully be devoted to improving the general state of the land on the Flats which is already reclaimed.

MR. GAY left Calcutta for England via Bombay on Wednesday, to assist Mr. Harrison in giving evidence before the Financial Commission.

A MADRAS contemporary says that the Madras Railway Company, with the full approval of the Government, have summarily dispensed with the services of the engineer who superintended the construction of the Cheyair Bridge in 1863-64, and to whose faulty work the failure of that structure in 1870 is attributed by both Railway and Government Engineers.

WITH a view to remedy the epidemic amongst the artillery horses at Umballah, which is generally attributed to the unwholesome water used for those animals, the Supreme Government has authorized the local authorities to sink a certain number of wells there for the use of the artillerymen and horses, as recommended by the Deputy Inspector-General of H. M.'s Hospitals.

THE Umballa Pay Circle having now been abolished, though the general order has not yet appeared in the official *Gazette,* Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Paymaster of the said Circle, has been directed to go to Calcutta, but for what particular purpose is not known. Rumour, however, has it that he is likely to be appointed to officiate for Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, Examiner, Pay Department, who goes home shortly.

IN a memorial to the Governor of Madras in Council, a copy of which has been forwarded to the *Madras Mail,* reference is made to a jailor in a certain town in the Madras Presidency, who is accused of "converting a portion of the timber of the old gallows said to be the property of Government, into a camp-cot, liquor-case, and boxes for his own private use, employing the prisoners for the manufacture of the same." This jailor must, our contemporary thinks, be a connoisseur in furniture.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says—"The account given here of the apprehension of the native who was lurking suspiciously about the Government House in Calcutta is quite different from that published in the newspapers. It is said that the man by some means obtained access to a room adjoining the dining-room and remained there till dinner time; when Lord Napier took his seat at the head of the table, the man attempted to approach him, but was caught and thrown down on the ground, and on his person were found a petition and a dagger." Probably distance has lent exaggeration to the story.

COLONEL MEREWETHER, Commissioner in Sind, reports on the 1st instant that arrangements have been made by Attah Mahomed with the people of Kedj to afford Major St. John and party every assistance while they are on the Mekran border. It is hoped that they will find no difficulties on their journey. His Highness the Khan's Wuzzeer, the Shahgasse Wully Mahomed, arrived at Jacobabad on the morning of the 1st with Major Harrison, Political Agent, Khelat. The former came to Jacobabad to be present at the meeting which was to be held last week in connection with the disturbances that have lately been going on in Beloochistan. The Sirdars concerned were expected to arrive at Jacobabad on the 4th inst.

THE *Economist* says—"The Comptoir d'Escompte has held its meeting, in accordance with a modification of the statutes recently adopted, by which the annual accounts are now closed on the 31st December instead of the 30th June. The total business of the Company during the last six months of 1871 was shown to have amounted to 1,580 millions of francs, which is equal to the normal average; and the discounts alone to 572 millions, Paris and the branches, provincial and foreign, combined. The net profits for the half-year amounted to 4,298,925 francs, permitting a dividend of 25 francs, or 5 per cent., for the half-year. It was announced that three new agencies had been established at Roubaix, Brussels, and Mulhouse."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 11TH MARCH, 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Market opened and closed quiet.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	2,500 ,,
Imports	5,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8 1/16d.
Oomra	8⅜d.
Compta	7⅞d.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Paris.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.	
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅝d.	
Oriental Bank shares	£ 46 10s.
Chartered ,, ,,	£ 15 10s.
,, Mercantile ,,	£ 27 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 46
Total coin in Bank of France	£ 26,250,000.
,, Notes ,, ,,	£ 95,500,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96½.
4½ ,, ditto	97½.
5½ ,, ditto	108⅜.
Consols for account, 92⅜.	

The sum of £283,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday on account of the Brazils.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL NASSAU LEES has, it is said, obtained sick leave and will proceed to England.

SUB-CONDUCTOR W. SPENCER, of the unattached list, has been promoted to the rank of Conductor.

SUB-CONDUCTOR S. BRIERLY, of the unattached list, has been promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from 13th January 1872.

THE Jubbulpore paper mentions the death of Lieutenant R. N. Gordon, of the 1 11th Regiment, at Morar, of brain fever, caught whilst out in camp.

No. 2 company Native Artillery, now encamped on the Esplanade, will proceed by the mail train leaving Marine Lines station on the 15th inst. to Ahmedabad *en route* to Rajcote.

THE draft of the 6th Bengal Royal Artillery, who arrived from England on the 26th ult. per troop-ship Crocodile, and were sent on to Deolalee, are expected to arrive here to-night to join the head-quarters of the Brigade at Colaba.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to rule that officers who are probationers for the Staff Corps are not entitled to transport for a horse when proceeding by rail or sea from one station to another to pass the examination for admission to the Staff Corps.

WITH the sanction of Government it is notified, in continuation of G. O. No. 91 of 1871, that an orderly room sergeant, who has been confirmed in his appointment and is removed otherwise than by reduction, becomes supernumerary in the rank of sergeant, and should be retained in that rank until absorbed or otherwise disposed of under the regulations of the service.

THE left division B Battery, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of two European commanding officers, one lady, and one child, 48 men, 7 women, and 16 children, with 53 native followers, 44 horses, and a proportion of guns, waggons, &c., will embark for Kurrachee on board the Government steamer Dalhousie on the morning of the 16th inst. The central and right divisions of the Brigade will follow in two trips by the same vessel on her return from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

THE troop-ship Crocodile leaves Bombay for England at noon to-day. She takes home 40 officers, 13 ladies, and 27 officers' children; about 742 Bengal invalids and time-expired men from the Deolalee Depot; 69 women and 152 children. The following is a list of the officers:—

Col. L. C. Steward,	Capt. T. B. Tyler, R.A.
,, M. W. Murphy,	Quar. Mas. M. Carey, 4th Hussars.
Lt. Col. A. Barclay,	Lt. H. J. Harvey, 2-25th Ft.
Surg. Maj. J. Thomson, M.D.	Quar. Mas. G. Masters, 20th Hussars.
,, J. K. Karr, R. A.	Lt. H. W. Apperly, 11th Hussars.
Paymaster D. Simpson, 1-11 Foot.	Asst. Surg. J. H. Hannagan, M.D.
Surg. J. P. Cunningham, 20th Hussars.	Quar. Mas. J. Robinson, 2-1st Foot.
Bt. Maj A. T. Welsh, 109th Foot.	,, G. Atkinson, 85th Ft.
Surg. John Munday, M.D.	Lt. O. E. Knox, 85th Foot.
Capt. J. McLoughlin, 11th Hussars,	,, T. Baker, 2-12th Foot.
,, R. Manners, 2-1st Foot.	,, S. G. Hay, 105th Foot.
,, Harman, 1-14th Foot.	,, H. R. Rathborne, 2-25th Foot.
,, S. G. White, 8th Brig, R. A.	,, G. H. Farrier, 105th Ft.
,, F. J. Hill, R. A.	,, R. F. Darvale, 92nd Hussars.
,, G. Carivether, 2-25th Foot.	,, F. S. W. Smith, 55th Foot,
,, O. S. Osborne, 55th Foot.	,, W. Kennedy, 2-1st Foot.
,, W. Galbraith, 85th Ft.	,, G. Christie, 107th Foot
Asst. Surg. R. W. Lowe, M.D.	,, M. M. Slade, 18th Hussars.
Capt. P. Murray, 109th Ft.	,, C. H. Hawkins, R. N.
,, G. Thomson, 2-1st Ft.	
,, J. W. Westley, 41st Foot.	

THE PAY OF INDIAN COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant you remark that,

"A military correspondent, writing to us on the subject of the prospects of officers of the Indian Army, brings to our notice an important fact, which has not, we think, been called attention to before. He points out that an officer, until he is a Major-General, although entitled to £668 a year as Colonel's allowances, can only draw it in addition to £365, which is the English pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and not in addition to Colonel's pay of £456—in fact, until a Major-General, he has the rank of Colonel and the pay of Lieutenant-Colonel. By the new system of promotion it is impossible to make the faintest guess how many years it may take to reach the rank of Major General, and in the meantime the officer waiting for promotion will receive Colonel's allowance, £668, and £365 pay as Lieutenant-Colonel, making a total of £1,033 a year, instead of, as many suppose, Colonel's pay of £456 in addition to Colonel's allowance of £668, or a total of £1,124. He thus loses £91 per annum for an indefinite number of years after he has become entitled to his Colonel's allowance."

Your military correspondent is, I think, in error in stating that an officer of the Indian Army in the receipt of Colonel's allowance ought only to draw that amount, or £668, *plus* Lieutenant-Colonel's pay, or £365, in all £1,033 a year, *until* he attains the rank of Major-General, and that only *after* attaining that rank would he be entitled to Colonel's pay, or £456, making a total of £1,124 a year. If your military correspondent will turn to the Duke's Despatch to the address of the Governor-General of India, No. 91, dated 31st March 1870, to be found at page 45 of the printed General Orders, he will see that "a *Lieutenant-Colonel* of the Staff Corps who is in receipt of Colonel's allowance is permitted to draw the same aggregate pay and allowances as officers of Infantry of the Indian Army holding the rank of regimental Colonel (25s. a day) with Colonel's allowance." And, for an illustration, he may turn to para. 5 of G. G. O. No. 613 of 1871, page 52 of printed General Orders, in which the *Lieutenant-Colonel's* pay is specified at £1-5 a day. It is as well that this fact should be generally known, for your military correspondent's statement is likely to lead to misapprehension on the part of those who may not think of turning up the G. G. O. in question to examine the matter for themselves.

I also take this opportunity to observe, with reference to the statement of another military correspondent elsewhere, that the rank of Major-General Lynch under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of December 1870 is *purely local,* and that his rank will not be made general until the Colonel in the Staff Corps, in this case Brigadier General Stock, immediately senior to him as Colonel, may become a Major-General, when such antedate will be given to the commission of Major-General Stock as will place him in the same relative position to Major-General Lynch as he held as Colonel. This is the natural result of the suspension of that part of Horse Guard's memorandum dated 25th April 1855 which relates to officers of the Indian Army hereafter promoted to the rank of Major-General. So that local Major-General Lynch is merely a Colonel out of India (G. G. O. No. 484 of 1870, page 56 of printed General Orders.) The transfer of the officers of the Staff Corps to the Imperial list has prevented Brigadier Stock becoming a Major-General in the place of Brigadier-General Lynch, and this transfer will continue to give a very unfair advantage to the locals in the matter of promotion to Major-Generals in India, but the prospect of either Local or Staff Corps Colonels ever becoming *full* Major-Generals is so very remote (Colonel Stock being now some 300 down the Imperial list) that they must look to enjoy that rank in "the Noble Army of Martyrs" elsewhere, if they are ever to attain to it at all, for they certainly will never hold it in the British Army at the present rate of promotion.

E.

DUST HO!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to register a mild protest against the masterly inactivity of the street watering department? My place of business will soon be a desert waste if this sort of thing is to go on. The Municipal authorities I see hide the evil from themselves by keeping their own frontage constantly watered and cool, but the busiest parts of the town are totally neglected.

For the last four months I have kept a bheestie, but owing to the clouds of surrounding dust his work has been too much for him, and now in his absence I realize the evil as I never did before. Efficient street watering was one of the greatest blessings of the Arthur Crawford rule, and let me assure Mr. Hope that he will be pardoned a multitude of sins if he will only keep us cool and comparatively free from that enemy of civilization,

DUST.

THE DEPARTURE OF LADY MAYO.

AT half-past four yesterday afternoon, three carriages quietly entered the Dockyard and pulled up in front of the break-water. From one of them a lady stepped out deeply dressed in the garb of widowhood. This was Lady Mayo. It was sad to reflect in what privacy one who was a few days ago the highest lady in the land was now glad to quit our Indian shores. She recognised cheerfully several gentlemen who were in waiting, and then taking the arm of Captain Robinson walked slowly down the black carpet that stretched from her carriage to the water's edge. His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, and Captain Lockwood followed, and after them went the late Viceroy's little boy, the Hon. Terence Bourke, who, as he was led by the hand of the Hon. Mrs. Burne, seemed completely innocent of the part he was taking in one of the saddest scenes that has ever taken place in India. After a brief parting with the Governor, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and some other friends, Her Ladyship, accompanied by the Viceroy's brother, her son, Major and Mrs. Burne, and Captain Robinson, took her place under the awning of the barge; and on a signal the lascar crew, whose arms were bound with crape, dropped their oars from the saluting position, and in deep silence the first stroke or two was taken, and Lady Mayo had bade good-bye to India with feelings we can only hint at. A second boat followed with Captain Lockwood, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, and several naval officers. Very soon after Her Ladyship reached the Glasgow's sides, a salute of twenty-one minute guns from the harbour battery intimated that Lady Mayo and all that remained of the Viceroy had returned home. How sad a contrast seemed everything with the arrival in Bombay of Lord and Lady Mayo on a gala day three years ago!

The embarkation was a very quiet affair indeed. Here and there were a few naval officers wearing crape upon their uniforms; but beyond these and the labourers in the Dockyard who were engaged in laying down the gloomy-looking carpet, not half-a-dozen people witnessed Lady Mayo's departure. All the ships in the harbour wore their flags half mast high, and every symptom of silent sympathy seemed manifested, although we heard it remarked as strange that European crews of oarsmen were not employed in preference to Mussulman lascars.

THE EXAMINATION PAPER SCANDAL—A WOLF IN THE SYNDICATE FOLD.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Syndicate of the University of Bombay met in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to further consider the circumstances of a recent matriculation examination. There was a very large attendance of the "potent, grave, and rev'rend seignours," and prompt to time,

Mr. Gibbs, Vice-President, rose and said—Gentlemen,—Before commencing the business of the evening, there is one matter which I think it my duty to call your attention to, and that is that in one of the daily papers of this morning, the *Times of India,* there appeared what purported to be a report of the speeches which took place at the meeting of the Senate on Saturday last. I thought it my duty immediately to make inquiries as to whether, in the first place, any reporters had been present, and secondly, if not, to find out where this *quasi* notice of the proceedings came from. I am informed by the Registrar of the University that on Saturday he received a note from the *Times of India* and the *Indian Statesman* asking him to furnish them with a report of the speeches as they understood the proceedings were rather stormy; and this morning he received another note from the *Bombay Gazette,* calling attention to the report which had appeared in the *Times of India* and asking whether reporters were to be admitted to the subsequent proceedings. To these Mr. Taylor replied that it would be a breach of duty to give any report of the University meetings as reporters were not allowed at the Senate's meetings. Therefore ——

[At this interesting and critical part of Mr. Gibbs' address, the genial Registrar tapped our reporter on the shoulder and requested him to retire until a vote were taken on the question whether reporters should be admitted to the meeting or not. Therefore, we have to apologise if what was no doubt a splendid Vice-Presidential effort has to be left in a condition that will give posterity a very faint idea of the fine things that were said and done in the University of Bombay in the brave days of old. After cooling his heels for a short time, our representative got the expected *fiat*—that reporters were not to be admitted. We have heard already a little about "stormy" proceedings, and taking the feet of Hercules as a specimen of the whole, we are sure that in losing a report of our august Senate's doings our readers have suffered a bereavement not to be represented by words. Meantime, who has been the literary and amateur-reporting black sheep of the darkness-loving Syndicate?]

HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

I SHOULD be sorry to give the impression to your readers that there is any want of sympathy or indifference here with regard to the very lamentable accident to Lord Mayo. I'll tell you why I call it by this word accident directly. But there is nothing like the excitement here that there is in India. This is natural. I must go further, and add that there is no excitement at all. The news was published Tuesday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, at the time when London begins to empty itself of the busy and professional part of its population, who pour out into the suburbs in the different streams formed by the various metropolitan and suburban railways. A friend of mine remarked, "Have you seen the assassination of the Viceroy?" Had he not known of my taking an interest in India, I don't suppose it would have occurred to him to remark anything at all. Since then, though several times a day in railway carriages in the metropolis, and in places where people congregate, I have hardly heard the subject mentioned. A squabble in the Westminster Sessions between Serjeant Ballantine and the Attorney-General, about some passing phase of the Tichborne case, would excite more interest among the British public than the sudden death of a nobleman in the position filled by the late Lord Mayo. The approaching tussle in Parliament on the Collier job and the Washington Treaty excites infinitely more interest. One word about the term accident as applied to this brutal assassination. If Lord Mayo had lost his life by a snake-bite, or by being mauled by a tiger, the event would have been termed an accident. And that is, I maintain, the proper way of looking at this lamentable affair. These men, the Afreedees, Mounds, and other similar tribes, are, in their estimate of life, little better than wild beasts. I have seen a good deal of them, and the officers of the Indian Government ought to have known what all who have seen these people know, that they will, many of them, take life for the mere sake of taking it, provided the life be the life of what they call a Kafir. Whether they plunge a knife into the body of a naked Hindoo grasscutter, or take away a valuable life like Lord Mayo's, they equally gratify their own brute-like propensities and fanaticism. In their disregard of life, either of their own or their victims, and their thirst for blood, they are exactly like wild beasts, and should be so treated. To apply to them, as our legislators do, the same principles of law and procedure as are found adapted to nations the first in advance in civilization, is to ignore the most ordinary teaching of common sense, which is, that a Government of a country inhabited by numerous races, occupying every grade of civilization, and of many different types of humanity, should, before legislating for such a heterogeneous mass of men, make itself acquainted with the condition of the people for whom it legislates, their customs, their character, their feelings, their wants. We have been lately told on the best authority that the officials who administer the law, and attempt to rule these people, do not even speak their language. No one, except his personal friends, grieves more than I do over the death of Lord Mayo; but I look upon it as an accident as much as if he had been bitten by a snake, torn to pieces by a tiger, or met his death in a railway catastrophe.

I shall not repeat the short speeches made in the two Houses of Parliament on this melancholy subject. Mr. Disraeli, I am told, (for I was not present) was much moved. Mr. Gladstone is supposed to have as little heart as intellectual prodigies usually have. They call him cold-blooded. He has no leisure for feeling. All sorts of twaddle have been written in the papers about it. The *Asiatic,* a paper that, I think, ought to know better, dwells on the political significance of the crime. The *Standard* quotes Palgrave's Arabia (as being *ad rem*!) and flounders about in a sea of verbiage about Wahabeeism. The *Times* sees no political significance in the crime, but, taking it together with the Kooka rising and Chief Justice Norman's assassination, thinks there is ground for some apprehension; and urges that in all Indian questions allowance should be made for the extreme difficulty of governing India.

I have heard no successor mentioned. If a statesman of Indian experience is selected, then I should think Lord Sandhurst has as good a chance as any one. If some member of the aristocracy with no previous connection with India is chosen, then I think Lord Dufferin a likely man.

It is no use crying over what has been done. But all the English officers in the Andamans, if there are any, and all the civil officers at Peshawur, must have known that a man like Shere Ali is, as his name indicates, a tiger. Well, you don't let tigers loose, nor do you risk valuable lives by letting their owners ramble about close to where tigers lurk. The Indian Government has to legislate for men, and for whole tribes of tigerish men like Shere Ali. It chooses to apply to all one stereotyped system because its legislation proceeds on theory. If no pains are taken to ascertain the practical necessities of the case, "Hinc illæ lachrymæ,"—and you have not done with them yet.

The trial which arose out of the loss of the Carnatic in the Red Sea ended, if you recollect, in a verdict for the plaintiff, the widow of a gentleman in the Civil Service who was drowned on that occasion. The jury awarded £3,000 damages, a bill of exceptions was tendered, and the case re-argued the other day in Error, on the ground that it was not shown that death was caused proximately by the negligence of the defendant, the Company, or their servants, in letting the ship go on the reef, and that there was no evidence of any negligence in not landing the passengers. The Court would not disturb the judgment of the Court below. I must say I am rather glad to see this case thus settled. I think it is a wholesome check upon parsimony and negligence on the part of public carrying companies. It may be hard upon shareholders, but the public must be protected. If, in addition to the loss of the vessel, the P. and O. Company was liable to pay compensation to the families of the passengers lost, it would make them take double precautions against accidents. They have not had many casualties considering the danger of the navigation between Suez and India, but the casualties that have occurred seem to have belonged to the category of preventible.

You will have seen that, in reply to Colonel Sykes, Mr. Grant-Duff has declared the final determination of the Secretary of State not to yield the point about the Indian officers' bonus claims. The committee of gentlemen who are agitating the subject hope to get it ventilated in Parliament and the verdict of the House of Commons given on it. They will find it exceedingly difficult to get it on. The present Parliament is not expected by any one, I believe, to be in existence more than a few months more. The Liberals themselves do not anticipate their party remaining in power. Mr. Disraeli, however, has no intention of taking office while the American affair is unsettled, so that, should a vote of censure be passed on the Ministry for the wretched bungle of the treaty, it will be of no use for Mr. Gladstone to go out—at least, the Conservatives will not come in. And for a very good reason too. It is a difficult point to settle, and Mr. Disraeli has no idea of taking up the burden and placing it on his own shoulders. It is therefore not impossible they may go out on some minor question, in which case the Conservatives would have no excuse for declining to undertake the responsibilities of the Government. If, however, Mr. Gladstone does not go out upon any of these points, the Ballot Bill is pretty sure to pass before many months are over, and then a dissolution of Parliament is a necessity. So that in any case we must have a general election in a few months. If your Indian friends knew their own interests, they would take the opportunity of getting their own representative put into the House. This might easily be done in Bombay if a committee would get together and collect the necessary funds. Money is necessary, because no retired Indian official would serve the required purpose. And no professional or business man, who is sufficiently well acquainted with India to be useful to India in the House, could afford the expense of getting and keeping up a seat. Mr. Fawcett, I believe, intends introducing an amendment to the Ballot Bill, providing that the expenses of elections shall be charged to the rates, *i.e.* the constituencies, but this is not likely to be passed. The last time the subject was discussed, Mr. Gladstone remarked that there was no earthly objection to constituencies paying the expenses of their members if they wished to be represented by some one not in a position to be independent. Parliament, if properly attended, absorbs an amazing amount of time and energy; and, although some professional men like Sir R. Palmer and others do manage to get through their work, it is a tremendous tax upon them. However, it is not worth discussion. If India wants to be represented by any one but retired Indian officials, she must exert herself. And I need hardly add that, until she is represented in the way I allude to, her grievances will never be understood in the House, much less redressed.

Two letters appeared in the *Times* since I began this letter regarding the assassination of Lord Mayo. One of the writers is General Reynell Taylor, who, it appears, knows the whole history of Shere Ali, the murderer. It appears he was an Afreedee, and was originally an orderly, selected either by Sir H. Edwardes, or Major James, to act as mounted orderly to the Commissioner of Peshawur. On General Taylor's taking charge of the office, Major James warned him about Shere Ali that he had a blood feud with a rival branch of his own family, and that he would probably ask leave occasionally to go and prosecute his family war. The story is a very painful one, for Shere Ali has the best of characters given him by General Taylor. The writer proceeds to point out that the mountaineers who take service with our officers are, of course, forced to let their feuds rest while on British territory. They may kill as many of their rivals as they please in their own mountain homes, but an act which would be held not only blameless but honourable in the Afreedee or Monund territory becomes murder on British soil. Shere Ali attended General Taylor all through the Umbeyla campaign with eager zeal and devotion, and in times of peace, he says, he had been the playfellow of his children, one little girl of the General's having him at her beck and call. "In his great rough posteen and boots, and armed always like men of his class with sword and knife, he would carry her all over the place and attend her as her pony rider." In an evil day Shere Ali met his rival on British soil, and killed him in the peach groves in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. This was after General Taylor had left: but directly he heard his quondam orderly had been arrested for murder he understood what had happened. Shere Ali was tried for the crime, of course, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. He was not a mere brutal assassin, General Taylor says, and, according to the usages of his clan, the murder for which he was transported would have been no murder. "I know full well," he adds, "what transportation to the Andamans must have been to Shere Ali pining for the blue-hills of Teereh and brooding over his punishment for what he would persist in qualifying as no crime at all."

Mr. William Taylor also writes to the *Times,* strongly insisting on the presumption which this assassination, following so closely upon that of Mr. Justice Norman's, affords of political decisions. What with Kooka risings and the menace of captives, Wahabee plots and assassinations, the British public may well be bewildered.

General Taylor's description of Shere Ali does not, in the least, alter my estimate of the character of these people. He represents him as a zealous and devoted servant, kind and tender in his treatment of little children, and capable of strong attachment. All these are attributes of the nobler part of the brute creation, and may very easily be educated to be the characteristics of the class to which Shere Ali belonged. But in their utter disregard for human life, and the thirst for blood they evince, when excited by passion or resentment, these people are no better than wild beasts, and we should observe the same precautions in dealing with them that we do with the denizens of the forest.

Messrs. McNabb and Ford, Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, have also recently figured in the columns of the *Times,* with reference to the Kooka affair. They dwell upon the serious nature of the émeute, and exculpate Mr. Cowan from the charge of undue severity, while the *Standard* has an article strongly condemning the suspension of Mr. Cowan pending enquiry. So that altogether India has been claiming a good deal of attention lately, for Mr. Torrens' new book had only just appeared and been reviewed in the *Daily News* and other papers, when the news of the Kooka rising, followed by the distressing intelligence about Lord Mayo, attracted prominent notice. Still, with all this, these questions do not seem, somehow, to have laid hold on the public mind at all which is just now fully occupied with Parliament and party prospects.

A little incident will illustrate the amount of intelligent interest expended on India. It happened that, on the evening the news of Lord Mayo's assassination arrived, I had to go to an evening party. It was with no pleasurable feelings I went, for I was deeply impressed by what I had heard, and was clinging to a faint hope that the intelligence might not be true, and that it might turn out to be "an attempt" only at assassination. A friend of mine, who was as much impressed as myself, remarked to a lady—a very fair specimen of an accomplished English lady, and indeed intellectually above the average, for she both reads a good deal and thinks—"What a shocking thing is this assassination of the Viceroy!" "The Viceroy!" replied the other hesitatingly, and (not knowing who was referred to) "who is he?" "Why, Lord Mayo; don't you know he is the Viceroy of India." "O, the Lord Mayor! How very shocking!" and she turned to make some commonplace remark to her partner, and resumed her dance. This little sketch will do more than many pages of disquisition to show the amount of interest educated people in England pay to India and what goes on there.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

A Boat Capsized.—A boat, laden with firewood, capsized near the Light-house on Saturday last.

The Fouzdar of Mandvee.—Mr. Luloobhoy Nurbheram, Fouzdar of Mandvee, has been transferred to Olpad, near Surat.

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.—The Camp of Colonel Prescot, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, is at present at Broach.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were in all eighteen European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Expected Arrival of the Gaekwar.—We learn from a reliable source that H. H. Mulharao is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 25th inst.

The 83rd Band.—The Band of the 83rd Regiment has received orders to be in readiness to leave Bombay by the mail train on the morning of the 15th inst. for Poona.

The examination of the boys of the Marathi branch of the Native English School, Parell, was held on Saturday. Mr. Ramcrustna Sukharam distributed to the successful boys prizes, consisting of books.

A Native Pleader going to England.—We learn that Mr. Atmaram Jugonath, a pleader of the High Court, proceeds to England by the next mail steamer as a vakil on behalf of a Kattywar Chief.

A Criminal Case at Broach.—Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, left this for Broach last week, to defend one Balmookund Muccondas, Moonshee, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in the Court of the Broach Magistrate.

Attempted Suicide.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed a man named Sam, Hilton for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife.

Accident.—On Saturday a bale of wool accidentally fell from the second storey of a godown in Marine Street, Fort, knocking down a telegraph post. Information was immediately given to the authorities of the Telegraph Department, who had the post replaced.

Tanga Dawk between Sherool and Mahableshwur.—On and after the 16th instant, and up to 15th June next, a tanga carrying the mails will run daily between Sherool and Mahableshwur, and *vice versa*, in correspondence with the mail carts on the Poona and Sattara line.

A Dishonest Ghorawalla.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dajee Dhurma, a ghorawalla, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a carriage lamp belonging to Mr. Henry Hawick. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Poor-box.—The following letter was received by the Senior Magistrate yesterday, enclosing Rs. 100 for the poor-box. Such assistance was very much needed, and was thankfully received:—Dear Sir,—We beg to enclose herein a Government note for Rs. 100 for the Fort Police Court poor-box, from the Hon. A. D. Sassoon.—We remain, &c., David Sassoon & Co."

Pick-pocket.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Sumsoodeen Adamjee, a tinman, and Ameeroodeen Vulleebhoy, a hawker, were charged with stealing fourteen rupees from the pocket of one Goolamdeen Esoof. The second prisoner was acquitted by the acting Second Magistrate, while the first was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Hidden Jewellery.—Last week a European lad went to bathe in the Mustan Talao, Camateepoora, and as he put his foot on a stone that was loose in the side wall, the stone fell out, and certain articles of jewellery were discovered concealed therein. The boy immediately took the articles to the Mazagon Police Office, and made them over to the Commissioner of Police.

The Prince of Portugal.—The Portuguese community of Bombay have been invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, at 7 o'clock this evening, to manifest feelings of respect and loyalty to His Royal Highness the Infante D. Augusto of Portugal, when an address is to be submitted for approval and adoption.

Embezzlement.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Mahomed Ismael, a market peon, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with embezzling three rupees belonging to the Municipality. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The Parekh Dispensary at Surat.—The *Gujerat Friend* mentions a rumour that the medical officer in charge of the Parekh dispensary at Surat has received a circular from the Inspector General of Hospitals, telling him not to administer medicine indiscriminately to the rich and poor free of charge, as has been hitherto done, but to charge proportionately those who can afford to pay for them, and make over the proceeds to the credit of the municipal fund.

Vagrancy Act.—Thomas Burke, a European, was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. Mr. Inspector Page met the prisoner on Sunday wandering about. He had been thrice turned out of the Strangers' Home. He had no employment and no means of subsistence. The man was ordered to be taken to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd Regt. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening at 6 p.m.

Troop	Maggie's Secret	Basquit.
Quadrille	Court of St. James	Coote.
Selection	Indra	Flotow.
Valse	Beautiful blue Danube	Strauss.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Tendem	Clarke.

Theft of Working Tools.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the acting Second Magistrate, Prusadee Chedoo, a goldsmith, was charged with stealing five working tools, the property of Bundoo Kessow, also a goldsmith. On Saturday complainant saw the accused at a goldsmith's shop in Duncan Road attempting to sell the working tools. He at once called a sepoy and gave him in charge. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. The same man was charged with stealing silver "goongrees" (ringing beads) belonging to one Jogee Nansook, and was, in addition to the above punishment, sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—11th March.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

646-70—Dallas and Lynch—Maria Beatrice Fernandes v. Ignacio Francisco deSouza and others—J. Gopall.

UNDER ACT V. OF 1866

65-72—Manisty and Fletcher—H. Bomanjee Wadia v. Shaik Hoosoomooda Jamalooda

SHORT CAUSES.

17-72—Mody—Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy v. Dinshaw Ardeseer Davar and others—No appearance.

25-72—In person—Sha Muncharam Soonderlall and another v. Camati Rama Soma—No appearance

69-72—Mody—The Rev. G. F. deSilva v. Joao Pascoal Queney and another—Munshee

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c., v. Narayen Ghella and another—No appearance.

79-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Tricumjee Mooljee and another v. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and another—No appearance.

85-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ramjee v. Ramdayal Rugoonathdass—No appearance

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. (Part heard.)

789-71—Khunderao Morojee—Radhabai, widow, v. Madhowrao Dinnanath and another—No appearance.

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohokundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

740-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Goculbhoy Futtaybhoy—No appearance.

744-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Willis and others v. Goculbhoy Futtaybhoy—No appearance.

824-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayeck Mungesh v. Nanabhoy Pandurung—No appearance.

46-72—Munshee—Khetay Oobhaye v. Thucker Doongersey Lalljee—No appearance.

60-72—Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Theodore Jensen—No appearance.

68-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Hormusjee Bomanjee v. Khoja Cassumbhoy Nanjee—No appearance.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Rattonsey Mooljee—No appearance.

76-52—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—William Ramsden Price and others v. Ramdayal Ruggoonathdass—No appearance.

485-71—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, v. Manekbai, widow—Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

280-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

568-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

132-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jevanjee G.—G. J. Mody.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Custna Curmie and others v. Damodhur Paudoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

106-71—K. Morojee—Chagelall Nandlal v. Bhadhurmull Koondunmull and another—Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Brig Leticia, Nacodá, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

The Ship Nimrod, 1,098 tons, Captain F. Lyle, arrived on the 10th instant from Singapore (Feb. 9th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. North Tyne, 754 tons, Captain A. Wardlow, sailed yesterday for Venice and Trieste, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,192 bales cotton, 1,631½ cwts. coffee, and 1½ cwts. horns.

The Barque Inverness, 724 tons, Captain T. Donkin, arrived on the 10th instant from Rangoon (5th Feb.) with a cargo of 11,508 bags of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The s.s. Caledon, 893 tons, Captain W. Esson, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,247 bales cotton, 779 bales wool, 300 cwts. coir yarn, 160 cwts. horns, and 462 cwts. hemp.

The s.s. Ethiopia, Captain T. Sanders, arrived on the 10th instant from Bussorah (Feb. 23rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Sanders, Mr. H. W. Owen, Mr. Balchisondass and family, and eighty-two deck passengers.

The s.s. South Tyne, 985 tons, Captain George Hallett, arrived yesterday (from Liverpool Feb. 7th, Malta, Port Said, via the Suez Canal) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Tremlett, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Beaumont, and Lieut.-Col. Clarke.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from Aleppy (March 5th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. Lane, Major Napier and lady, Mr. D. Webster, Dr. Caldecott, Major Heathcote, lady and two children, Mr. H. N. Reeves, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnston, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,605 chests Malwa opium, 1,859 bales cotton, 1½ cwts. E. teeth, and the following passengers:—

For Hongkong—Messrs. J. A. Sassoon and S. K. Mody.
For Melbourne—Mr. Crivt, Mr. J. Cowheem, Gunner W. Murphey, Mr. J. Elder, and Mr. R. Rutterbord.
For Sydney—Lieut.-Col. Stephen and Mr. Lalor.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (Ft. In.)	March.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (Ft. In.)
0 55 m	7 1	Tuesday......... 12	7 16 m	7 1
1 22 a	6 1		7 23 a	5 5
1 27 m	6 2	Wednesday ... 13	7 43 m	6 9
2 0 a	5 6		7 59 a	4 3
1 56 m	5 0	Thursday 14	8 17 m	6 0
2 45 a	4 9		8 40 a	3 0
2 27 m	3 10	Friday 15	8 55 m	5 2
3 34 a	3 7		9 22 a	1 7
2 55 m	2 7	Saturday.. ... 16	9 35 m	4 3
4 31 a	2 9		10 11 a	0 7
3 30 m	1 6	Sunday 17	10 25 m	3 5
5 44 a	2 3		11 25 a	0 1
4 32 m	0 8	Monday......... 18	11 30 m	2 11
7 11 a	2 2		......	......

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 7h. 15m. a.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 2,201 tons, and 500 h.p., Captain W.D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. A. Curtis.
For Brindisi—Mr. Cheetham.
For Suez—Mr. George Alexander.

MEMORIAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned members of the Byculla Club beg to call the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the nuisances committed or permitted by the servants of the Municipality near the main drain and the Vellard, nuisances which, by poisoning the air, destroy the comfort of all who frequent the Club, and endanger the health of the resident members.

The undersigned are well aware that they cannot reasonably ask the Commissioner, in the present state of the municipal finances, to take all the steps necessary to entirely relieve this portion of the town from the evils complained of, as the filling in of a considerable portion of the Flats would be necessary to furnish a complete remedy; though here they would suggest a hope that the Commissioner will not allow a further large sum of money to be expended by Government in filling in Back Bay without calling the attention of Government to the greater advantage to be gained by spending a small portion of those funds in filling in the most depressed portion of the Flats, and thus relieving a thickly-peopled portion of the island from the disagreeable and unwholesome airs arising from the sea water percolating through the mud near the Vellard.

There are, however, other causes of the nuisance referred to which the members of the Club believe it is in the power of the Commissioner to remedy, and thus relieve this portion of the town in a great measure, if not entirely, of the cause of complaint.

The measures referred to are—

1st. The covering in the small portion of the main drain still left open, which it is stated can be done for about Rs. 1,000.

2nd. The effectual sealing up of the opening which connects the new covered drain with the old open main drain, to prevent any of the filth leaking into the latter.

3rd. To discontinue the practice of burning, just to the windward of the Club, the refuse and offal from the stable and other dirty places of Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

4th. To forbid the irrigation of land by the use of drain filth on the windward side of the Island of Bombay.

The undersigned do not feel it right, in the present state of the municipal funds, to ask that the old main drain be cleaned, but they trust that the Commissioner will not forget this when he has sufficient funds in hand.

The undersigned believe that the steps proposed by them must commend themselves to the Commissioner as reasonable and feasible. They believe that no arguments will be necessary to prove that if dead animals and refuse are to be burned, and if the contents of drains are to be spread over the fields, exhaling foul smells day and night, the position of such operations is badly chosen, if they are placed so that the sea breeze, which should be the life of our island, is carried to all the inhabitants living at Byculla, poisoned with noxious smoke and the foulest stenches, and thick with musquitoes generated in the stagnant filth.

They therefore feel that they cannot urge the above measures too strongly upon the attention of the Commissioner, in the interest of the comfort and health, not only of the Club, but of the whole of the northern portion of the town.

THE BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION ON THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication by Mr. Breslauer, Secretary to the Trades' Association:—

(Copy.)

Bombay, 11th March 1872.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Bombay Trades' Association, I have the honor to request your attention to some observations which they desire to make on the two Reports recently published from General Marriott's Committee on the proposed *new Municipal Act for the city of Bombay*.

By the publication of these Reports, the Committee of the Association understand that public criticism is invited, and trust that this will be a sufficient reason for thus addressing you.

2. Passing over the many excellent reforms of organization proposed, the Committee would take exception to the recommendations of the reports in the following cases.

THE TOBACCO ACT IV. OF 1857.

3. The Committee deprecate the abolition of optional warehousing advocated by Mr. Norman.

Considering the amount of special duty levied on tobacco, they think that the system of bonding offers valuable facilities for the trade, up-country purchasers being able at once to clear the tobacco from the warehouse, without having to apply for a refund of duty, and the importers being spared the considerable outlay involved in paying such. That the trade is at present in the hands of only a few importers is no reason why it should be discouraged or obstructed.

TAXES ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, PONIES, AND MULES.

4. The Committee think that the clause proposed in paragraph 23 of the first report, viz., "That it shall be obligatory on every one to give notice, when he becomes newly liable to the tax," would be highly vexatious and altogether inoperative, and that the difficulty complained of might be met by a strict enforcement of clause 44 of the present Act.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

5. The Committee would support the dissent of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in so far as he upholds the independence of the Commissioner of Police against further curtailment, than that expressed in paragraph 225 of the present Act.

6. The Committee do not see anything to object to in the other clauses of the Report, most of which, so far as they are competent to judge, merit thorough approval. They feel it their duty on behalf of a class of the trading community, who are deeply interested in the welfare of this city, to offer the foregoing remarks before the intended Bill is laid before the Legislative Council.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. BRESLAUER,
Secretary Bombay Trades' Association.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 183 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 37 were under sentences passed by the High Court, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 106 by the Magistrates of Police, 32 by Military Courts Martial, and 7 by Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 108 were natives, and the remaining 85 were Europeans.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Aga Mirza Boojroog and another v. Lulloobhoy Abhaychund, renewed a motion of the 8th ult. for judgment passing against plaintiffs by default for not having given security for defendant's costs as directed by an order of the 11th December 1871. The plaintiffs were not represented.

The plaintiffs by a policy of insurance dated 26th December 1864 caused themselves to be insured upon certain goods, to be conveyed from Bushire to Bombay, against perils of the sea, and defendant subscribed the policy for Rs. 3,750. The vessel was lost at sea, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 3,750 from defendant as the insurer, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from 17th November 1865 until judgment. The second plaintiff died shortly after the institution of the suit, and the surviving plaintiff some time afterwards left Bombay for, and was still residing in Persia. On the 11th December 1871, on application made by defendant, the judge in chambers ordered that the surviving plaintiff should, within one month from that date, furnish to the Prothonotary security in Rs. 2,000 for all costs incurred and to be incurred by the defendant, and should pay defendant the costs of the application. The order was served on the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. On the 8th ult., the defendant's counsel moved for a judgment by default passing against plaintiffs on the ground that they had not furnished the security for costs as required by the order of the 11th December 1871. The motion was adjourned at the request of the plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Marriott, who applied for a month's time in order to communicate with the surviving plaintiff. On the 6th inst., Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of defendant, wrote to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—"Not having yet heard from you that you have given security in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for plaintiffs' costs as ordered, we enquired at the Prothonotary's office yesterday and were informed that such security has not been given. We beg to inform you that we will resume on the 11th inst. our motion for judgment by default against plaintiffs." To this letter there was no reply, and yesterday Mr. Starling renewed the motion accordingly, recapitulating the facts and dates above stated. The plaintiffs had, since the making of the order for security for costs, deposited Rs. 400 with the Prothonotary.

His Lordship passed judgment for defendant against plaintiffs by default under section 35 of the Civil Procedure Code with costs, including costs of the 8th February last, and with liberty to defendant to take out Rs. 400 deposited in Court in part satisfaction of his costs.

DEATH FROM GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held by Dr. Blaney at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Babajee Shivajee, a labourer engaged in blasting. It appears that on the morning of the 1st inst. deceased and another labourer were at work in a quarry at Chimboor. Deceased, having bored a hole in a rock, began to charge the hole with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting. He was charging the hole with an iron crowbar, when suddenly the gunpowder ignited and exploded, and deceased fell into the quarry-hole. He had received injuries on his face and had lost the right eye, which appeared to have been driven inwards. Some fellow labourers took him to the Coorla Hospital on a charpoy, where he received surgical aid and medicine was given him to drink, which he swallowed, but he was still unable to speak and appeared to be unconscious. He was brought to Bombay in a railway carriage and was taken to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that the man died by fracture of the bones, the result of an accident from the explosion of a blast of gunpowder.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an adjourned inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Koosha Abba, a labourer employed in the G. I. P. Railway stores at Byculla, who was on Saturday morning jammed between a railway waggon and the side of the railway platform in consequence of which he died the same day.

Luxmon Ragoo said—I am muccadum of labourers employed in the G. I. P. Railway stores at Byculla. Deceased was one of the labourers employed in the stores. At about 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, deceased with nine other labourers was employed in shunting empty waggons upon rails in the store-room, where there was sufficient light. There were only two empty waggons that were being shunted. Deceased was standing by the side of a waggon, helping to push it forward and was walking with the waggon when his body around the waist became jammed between the side of the waggon and the wall of the stores. After the waggon had been shunted past the spot where deceased was jammed he fell down. I went up to deceased and enquired where he was hurt. He said he had a pain in the abdomen. I then reported the matter to Mr. Salvadore, who made enquiries of the deceased about the nature of his injuries, and sent him away in a bullock cart. Before the deceased was jammed, seeing his danger, I called out to him to come away from the side of the waggon, but he either did not hear me or paid no attention to the warning. I cannot say why deceased should have placed himself in such danger: he was not drunk at the time and was quite in his senses.

The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that deceased died from fracture of the pelvis from having been accidentally jammed between a railway waggon and the side of the railway platform.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Thanks to Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor.—The following letter has been received by Raja Kali Krishna Bahadoor:—

Government House, Calcutta, 6th March, 1872. To Raja Kali Krishna, Bahadoor, Sobha Bazaar. My dear Sir,—Mr. Benthall, the Private Secretary to the Duke of Argyll, has written to ask me to convey to you His Grace's thanks for the verses on the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which you were good enough to send to him, and also for the copies intended for Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Premier—I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Sd.) O. T. Burne, Major, Private Secretary.

Monument to the late Mr. Norman.—We have been privileged to inspect a design for a monument to the memory of the late Chief Justice Norman, to be erected in the Cathedral. The design is the work of Mr. Forsyth, the celebrated sculptor. We observe that the monument is Gothic in character, and the sentiment of the sculpture is in harmony with the office of the deceased Judge. A medallion of Mr. Norman appears on the front of the pedestal, as also an elaborate figure of Justice. The points of the triangular arch above are occupied by figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The design commends itself to our judgment as eminently chaste and appropriate.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Bellary Water Supply Project.—On the 2nd of last month, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Bellary Range, reported to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, that the scheme for bringing water into Bellary from the newly constructed tank at Alipoor had been so far a success, that he was enabled for the first time to let the water into the fort ditch and several coontahs or small tanks in the cantonment. The Government have been gratified to learn that the works which have been carried out to provide against the scanty rainfall to which the station of Bellary is subjected, have been attended with such success.—*Madras Times.*

Cattle-lifting in Trichinopoly District.—According to the proceedings of the district of Trichinopoly, "cattle-lifting is one of the chief and most prevalent crimes in that district, and a very large number of people, it is notorious, *practise it as a trade.*" The magistrate then records that a sub-magistrate in that district lately sentenced a poor woman to pay a fine of 20 rupees, or in default to 20 days' rigorous imprisonment, because she was found to have one measure of illicitly manufactured earth-salt in her possession, and being unable to pay the fine, she underwent the imprisonment; while another sub-magistrate convicted "a well-known offender," in the questionable trade of cattle-lifting, of having in his possession a number of stolen cattle, and simply gave him one month's comfortable lodging and boarding in the house that Jack built. The district magistrate, naturally indignant, has cautioned his sub-magistrates against such blunders, adding that it is manifest that nothing can be effected in the way of putting down the crime of cattle-lifting if magistrates pass such inadequate sentences in a district noted for the "kallars" or thieves.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta Commerce.—The Calcutta Commercia Guide for the month of February last shows that, as compared with February last year, there was an increase in the value of merchandize imported of Rs. 45,98,069, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 1,04,16,044. Nearly every item in the list of imports shows an increase, the principal ones being under the heads of cotton piece-goods, woollens, copper, block tin, wrought metals, beer, wines, and brandy. Merchandise exported shows an increased value of Rs. 70,87,339, and bullion exported an increase of Rs. 4,20,931. The items which show the largest increase are cotton twist and piece-goods, silk piece-goods, country woollens, tea, rice, opium, cotton, jute, gunnies, and hides, whilst indigo, sugar, raw silk, and all sorts of seeds show a decrease. There was an increase in the amount of duty collected on goods imported and exported of Rs. 2,60,597, but a decrease in the salt duty of Rs. 6,99,604, or a net decrease of nearly Rs. 4,35,000.

The Mahomedan Literary Society.—The following reply has been received from Major O. T. Burne to the Address of Condolence presented to the Countess of Mayo by the Members of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta:—

Government House, Calcutta, March 4, 1872.

Gentlemen,—I have handed to the Countess of Mayo your Address of Sympathy and Condolence. She bids me thank you for it sincerely.

You allude to the fact that the act which has deprived her of the kindest of husbands was that of a Mahomedan, but she feels quite sure that the great class of the Mahomedans in India regard with horror and detestation the crime which has been committed. You only do justice to the memory of the late Viceroy in saying that he took a lively interest in the condition of the Mahomedan community.

It will therefore always be consoling to Lady Mayo to hear that the result of his policy has been to make the Mahomedan people of India a peaceful, prosperous, and loyal race.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,(Sd.) O. T. Burne, Major, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy.

Simla, March 4th.—On Saturday night last, at about 9 o'clock, a dastardly attempt was made to shoot a resident of this station. The facts are these, as far as I can learn:—Two of the N. C. Staff belonging to the Adjutant General's Department, at this station, (accompanied by a little boy) were returning from paying a visit to a friend. The night was dark, though starlight. One of the party carried a lantern, showing the way in "Indian file." They had proceeded a little more than half way on the road that approaches to "Knowlswood," (the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. British Forces) when they were startled by the "whizz" of a bullet, followed simultaneously almost by the report of a gun. The bullet struck the edge of the path, throwing up the shingle, within a few paces of the person carrying the lantern, the third of the party being about six yards in rear. The spot chosen seems to have been well selected, as the delinquent had the means of escape in two directions. The matter was placed immediately in the hands of the inspector of police, who is prosecuting enquiry, and every effort will be made to bring the circumstances to light, and the miscreant to justice. The evidence of all three as deposed to the inspector is most conclusive, and there is no doubt but that the life of one or other of the party was predetermined.—*Mofussilite.*

A Cause Celebre (in a small way).—A Central Indian correspondent of the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* writes—

Strange and startling stories are afloat about certain high officials. I shall not mention names just now, as official correspondence will sooner or later give them publicity. I can but give you a brief history of the scandal. It is said that a district officer in the Central Provinces took a fancy to his sowar's horse and asked the loan of it for a few days. Liking the animal better after trying it, he retained possession of it and offered the sowar a spavined screw in lieu and a sum of money. The sowar of course declined the exchange, in fact he objected to part with the animal on any consideration. The district officer got riled, and would not give up the horse. The sowar fell sick, and it is said he was at once called upon to apply for pension as being unfit for further service. At any rate the sowar was shelved, and his pension papers were got ready. Just then the Inspector General visited the station, and the sowar appealed to him. After due enquiry, the Inspector General ordered the man to return to duty, and hinted to the district officer, through the District Superintendent of Police, the advisability of returning the horse to the sowar. My informant says that the whole affair will shortly be reported to heads of departments. Be this as it may, this much is certain, that the sowar has returned to duty, though he has not got his horse back. If my informant is correct we will have a *cause celebre* soon, which will forcibly illustrate the absurdity of the late propositions to do away the right of appeal in certain descriptions of cases, and to give the mofussil dispensers of law and justice greater power over the liberty of the subject than they possess already. My informant of the above also gives kubber about certain influential native gentlemen drawing up a protest against an arbitrary order of the same district officer. It appears that the district officer has ruled that no native, be he Badshah, be he Chamar, should dare to salute a sahib from on horseback; but that they should jump off and salaam the sahib, and stand in that position till the sahib passes them. In one case a poor devil of a Gond it appears saluted the officer while jogging along on his tat. He was seized at once and conveyed to camp, and kept six hours and more standing, when he was dismissed with "you *soor*, take care, always get off your pony when you see a sahib and make your salaam—do you hear—*jao*," and he helped the Gond's exit by the application of his right foot to the man's what-you-may-call-em.

THE LATE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—With reference to the allusion in this morning's *Englishman* to defamatory articles on Lord Mayo, published in an English newspaper, it will interest many of your readers to learn from the following extract from Lord Mayo's will, relating to the bequest of his papers of a public or political character to trustees for publication, how he desired that his own reputation as a statesman should suffer, rather than be vindicated at the expense of the feelings of others:—

"I desire, however, that nothing may be published which in their opinion is calculated to wound or annoy any living individual, even those who have endeavoured by slander and malignity to injure and insult me."

Words like these require no comment, and deserve to be carefully weighed by those whose duty it may be to comment upon the public acts of Lord Mayo's life.

F. D. CHAUNTRELL.

Calcutta, March 8, 1872.

THE MADRAS LAWYER.

His Lamentation.

I.

'Twas the voice of the lawyer,
I heard him complain
With a groan for his song
And howls for refrain,

As he sat in his office
And strove, but in vain,
To work out his cases;—
And this was the strain:—

O where and O where is the peace of my mind,
O whither, O whither away?
Instead of my meals but labour I find
And work, while all others may play.

When others may wail the Ruler that's gone,
'Tis I that must treat him with scorn,
With my grief cut short and my work cut long,—
'Tis only I cannot mourn.

I loved the old times, the jolly old times,
O why, O why have they ceased
When the sight of the Court was the light of my eyes,
And I worked, Oh—just as I pleased:

There were compliments pleasant exchanged in those [days
And pretty things spoken to me,
But now I get snubs and e'en slaps in the face,
O why, and O why should this be?

His Rejoicing.

[*Sir Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice, paid a flying visit to Cuddapah yesterday.*]

II

'Twas the lawyer I heard
As he shouted amain,
With a laugh for his song
And grins for refrain,

As he sat in his office
And strove, all in vain,
To work out his cases—
And this was the strain;—

O where and O where is the Chief Justice gone,
O where and O where can he be?
For the seat is bare where his dignity shone,
O where and O where is he?

The news that I hear it cannot be true,
That the bad times are turned into good,
And I shall have pleasant things spoken to me
And a moment to spare for my food,

It is true, it is true, I know it is true
By the light in my brethren's eyes
There's a look of relief that is charming to see
As when imminent danger flies;

He is gone for one day, Sir Walter is gone,
O what a relief to our pain!
I am certain if only he knew of our joy
He never would come back again.

—*Madras Mail.*

THE NUSSEERABAD AFFAIR.

(*Delhi Gazette*, March 9.)

The announcement that certain military officers attached to the force at Nusseerabad had been committed for trial to the High Court of these provinces, by Capt. Repton, the Deputy Commissioner, was startling. They stand charged it appears, the one with criminal trespass, the other with aiding and abetting. A brief narrative of the events that led up to that extraordinary incident has already found place in these columns. But a recapitulation will not be amiss.

Captain Rudd of the 59th, lately arrived from Mhow, took a violent fancy to a house within the cantonment boundary, occupied by a Mr. Newman, an "uncovenanted" officer, chief accountant in the office of the Controller of P. W. Accounts. There were other houses, it would appear, vacant, and at the service of the gallant officer, but they did not suit him for some reason or another, and perhaps without reason. Mr. Newman's was the house he coveted, and Mr. Newman's was the house he would have. To Mr. Newman went forth the peremptory command to vacate forthwith, and that command under the sanction, it would seem, of the Brigadier General. Mr. Newman questioned the right of ejection claimed, and solicited reference of the misunderstanding to the local administrative authorities. The suggestion was met, we are really sorry to learn, by very arbitrary and, under *any* circumstances, quite unjustifiable proceedings. A party of soldiers was let loose into the house, instructed to tear up the carpets, turn out the furniture, and forcibly, if need be, eject the occupants. The story goes that the ladies of the house were subjected, if not to actual insult, to wanton annoyance. We would be glad if we were in a position to tone down, if not absolutely to contradict, the story. We are obliged to give it as it comes to us from more than one quarter.

It would appear that the question of the rights of military officers, in connection with houses in the cantonment of Nusseerabad, had been raised on previous occasions. Not long ago, we find it stated, the local judicial authorities had decided, that so long as another suitable residence for a military officer were available, he could not disturb the occupant of any house he may fancy about others, simply because he happens to be a civilian. Nusseerabad has no civil station, and, therefore, a civil officer on duty there must necessarily live within the limits of the cantonment. The authoritative declaration was under the circumstances both necessary and just. Apart from that, the rules in the Military Department regulating the occupancy of houses situated within military limits, distinctly lays down that no officer or soldier can eject a civil resident authorized to reside within cantonments, simply because he fancies that bungalow in preference to any other. Nothing can be clearer, surely; and yet we find the two gentlemen committed for trial, one the Colonel, the other a Captain of the regiment, not only ignoring rule, but deliberately and illegally using force, the military force under their command, to gain their purpose. There can be no justification of such proceedings. We can only hope that before the High Court sufficient will be elicited to satisfy the jury that the offence was not so great as the depositions taken before the committing court showed it to be. We do not, and do not wish to, prejudge the case. As we have said we give the story just as it reaches us.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER A SERANG.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, a serang on board the steam-tug Colombo charged the chief officer of the same, Mr. Henry Jackson, with the above offence, by having assaulted and kicked him on the morning of the 2nd instant, and thrown him overboard under the following circumstances:—The complainant had been ordered to have the anchor weighed, which he had done at 3 a.m. on the morning in question, and, on going to inform the defendant that he had done so, found him asleep. He had awakened him, on which he had got up and abused him. The complainant had then gone to the captain and complained to him. The chief officer had shortly afterwards come on board and assaulted him while he was standing on the rails and working at the ropes, and thrown him into the river, from which he had been picked up by a pilot into his boat. The defendant pleaded guilty to the assault, but denied the charge of attempting to murder. The defendant admitted that he knew the art of swimming, and that there were boats about the spot when he had fallen into the water. It was flood-tide at the time. The steamer was proceeding down the river, and she continued on her way after he had been thrown over. A *khalasie* on board was called as a witness in support of his case. He deposed to having seen part of the assault only, the defendant having sent him away from the scene of the assault. He said, however, the complainant had been on the deck, not on the rails. After this he had seen him in the water; he had not seen the defendant throwing him into it. Another *khalasie* made a similar statement, but a third deposed to having seen the defendant throwing complainant into the water. The defendant said he had been provoked with the complainant for not having awakened him in time and he had assaulted him, but not in the manner made out.

The magistrate convicted him of assault only and fined him Rs. 10, but dismissed the other part of the charge, disbelieving the evidence adduced in support of it.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met on Wednesday last at Government House at 1 p.m., with a full attendance of members, His Excellency the Provisional Viceroy and Governor-General, presiding.

Native (Brahmo) Marriage Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen, in moving that the adjourned discussion on the bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion, be further adjourned for a week, said that this was the day upon which the discussion and debate which was adjourned in relation to the bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion was, according to the formal resolution of the Council, to have been resumed. He had now to move for a further adjournment for a week. The object of this adjournment was to give honourable members full time to consider certain papers which had been submitted, some from Madras and the N. W. P., which came in only a few days ago. He did not wish to enter in any way into a discussion at present, but simply to confine himself to the motion. He only wished to state publicly that he for one should oppose any lengthened adjournment, and, as far as he had anything to say upon the matter, he trusted that it might be finally disposed of when it was next brought on in one way or another. But he would take this opportunity of making one statement, amongst others, for this reason:—A few days ago a petition was sent up by the British Indian Association asking for a further adjournment of two months to afford it time to send in its representation. As the Association was located in Calcutta, and as an adjournment for six weeks had already taken place, and as this matter had been before the public in one shape or another for a great length of time, he should think that whatever it had to say upon the general principles of the bill, might be said in very much less time than two months, and he might observe that this application for a two months' postponement was equivalent to an application to postpone the bill until after the member in charge of the bill had left the Council, until after the constitution of the Council had considerably changed through changes which are so constantly taking place in India, and in fact that the measure should be postponed indefinitely, or in a manner which would have very much the effect of an English application for a postponement of six months. He did not wish to discuss the matter any farther. He only wished to guard himself against any misconception, and wished it to be understood that the bill would be disposed of on the next occasion when it came up before the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

Land Revenue (N. W. P.) Bill.

He also moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the N. W. Provinces of Bengal. His attention had been directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the fact that the title of this bill was not technically correct. It should include in its operation, not only the N. W. Provinces of Bengal, but those parts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal to which the permanent settlement did not apply. As to the bill itself, he need at present say very little, but he wished to make some general observations with regard to it, and to the two other bills which his hon. friend Mr. Cockerell would introduce at a later stage of the proceeding. He had had the honour of holding the office he now held for about two and a half years, and he was now about to vacate it. During that time considerable steps had been made in the execution of the scheme for consolidating the statute laws of the country. He was happy to be able to say that if this bill, and the other two bills to be introduced by Mr. Cockerell were finally approved of by the Council and passed through it, the process of consolidation would be carried out with regard to the Bengal regulations as far as he, for one, thought they could be consolidated. He knew that the Bengal regulations were regarded with a sort of fondness by many of those who lived and flourished under them, and it would be presumptuous and out of place for him to say that they did not deserve the high character which they have always long enjoyed. They were the instruments by which Government in this part of India carried out for a number of years the administration of the country. The general result certainly showed they temporarily were well adapted for the purpose. At the same time he must remark, not from an immediately narrow practical point of view, but from a practical point of view of another kind, there were considerable objections to them. They were enacted at a time when there was very little technical law and very few means of administering law technically, in the provinces to which they applied. The Council would see that they were couched in language which contrasted very favourably indeed with the extremely intricate and cumbersome verbiage of contemporary Acts of Parliament, but when you come to examine them very critically and apply to them the tests applied to Acts of Parliament, you would find that the language was very elliptical, that a great deal had to be supplied by the sense of the reader, that they were not always exact, their arrangement was extremely intricate and confused in many instances; and that the whole of the regulations themselves embodied a large quantity of matter which had ceased to possess any other interest than historical interest, which they would always retain, and on which people would mainly rely for the history of India. So much for the regulations generally. He did not think any one acquainted with them would doubt that they wanted arrangement, consolidation, and recasting. He was happy to say that, thanks to the exertions of his friend Mr. Cockerell, they had consolidated and rearranged to such an extent that with these three bills we would wipe off the whole of the regulations with some few exceptions. Of course we do not propose to wipe out the permanent settlement and some other regulations which for a variety of reasons it would be unadvisable to interfere with. He believed that when these three bills were finally disposed of, there could not be above thirty regulations left, and these would have very little to do with the ordinary work of the laws of the country for a long time to come. That was one general observation he had to make. The next observation he would make was as to the circumstances under which he asked leave to introduce the bills, and the manner in which he proposed they should be dealt with. He hoped to have the bills drawn, and he hoped to introduce them to the Council and have them published in the Gazette before he left the country; and before the Government left Calcutta for Simla, if it did leave Calcutta at all, of which he knew nothing. He hoped to introduce them in the course of a month or six weeks, then in the regular course they would be circulated for the opinion of the local Governments affected by them, and when his successor in the course of the next cold weather would have the advantage of the opinions both of the Government and Council, he would then be in a position to deal with them, and if they thought fit to carry out the work of consolidation. There was one other matter with regard to this bill to which he wished to call special attention in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and that was that the subject in question would refer partly to Bengal and partly to the North-Western Provinces. One of these bills, the mortgage bill, would properly refer not only to the Lower and Upper Provinces of Bengal, but also to the Punjab and Oude. Nothing was further from his wish, in fact it would be very improper, that the Council should legislate in such a manner as to interfere with the proper jurisdiction of the Bengal Council, of which His Honor was the president. He threw out these remarks for the consideration of His Honor. The bills would be drawn so as to extend to Northern India generally, but it would be a subject upon which His Honor would no doubt express his opinion whether it would not be a more convenient course with regard to some of these bills that the bills passed by this Council should be confined to the North-Western Provinces, or Upper India; and that similar bills should be introduced into the Bengal Council, the effect of which would be that the subject-matter might afterwards be dealt with by the Bengal Council without the interference of the Governor-General in Council. That was a matter upon which he would offer no opinion. He must again repeat that he wished to point out that in this work of consolidating Bengal regulations, there was every wish on the part of the Government of India to co-operate directly with the powers of the Bengal Council. So much as to these bills in general. He would now proceed to say a few words in regard to the particular bill he moved for leave to introduce. He need not recall to the recollection of the Council the famous historical circumstances in which this legislation originated. The regulation which formed the basis of the whole settlement system of Northern India was Regulation VII. of 1822, and it was subsequently amended by another well-known regulation which gave such very great relief that he recollected the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was quoted as saying that it was popularly supposed to have descended from heaven for the relief of district officers. Regulation IX. of 1833 and these two regulations were supplemented by a great number of circulars which were embodied in "Thomason's Directions to Settlement Officers," and also by a work called "Directions to Collectors from Settlement Laws," until recently, somewhat recently, that formed the whole settlement law of the Punjab. In the course of last summer the settlement law of the Punjab was re-enacted with the assistance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner, and the bill which Mr. Stephen now moved for leave to introduce would be an attempt to state in a clear form and in a more permanent and condensed form, not to alter the law, but for its improvement to put into a purer form the existing system of land settlement. He thought any one who would read as he had read twice carefully, and several times not carefully, Regulation VII. of 1822, would rise from its perusal with considerable uncertainty whether he began at one end or the other. Any one who read that regulation through would derive from it a very indefinite view on the subject, unless he brought to it, in the first instance, a considerable acquaintance of the whole subject. When you considered the necessity which existed in this country of putting people in the position of clear instruction as to what they are to do, we cannot but realize the difficulties which they must have had to contend with hitherto, and he hoped that in recasting this legislation in a more modern and complete form, considerable assistance would be rendered to the officials in the discharge of their duties. He was not aware that communications, more or less official, had taken place in the course of the last summer between the Government of India and the two local Governments, and it then thought better that the Punjab Bill should be confined to the Punjab, and that any subsequent legislation for the N. W. P. and parts of Bengal affected by it should be separately dealt with in the same way. For the last two years—his hon. friend Mr. Inglis would confirm his statement—for the last two years the Government of the N. W. P. had found it a convenient course for the principal officers of that Government connected with revenue to hold communication with each other during the hot weather. And Mr. Stephen would suggest that in the ensuing hot weather they would be able to take into consideration the bill which he was about to introduce. The bill would also be under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he would be able to say how far it would be a convenient course to hold the bill back, or that it should be confined to the most settled parts of the Lower Provinces, or that it should be confined to the Upper Provinces. If the bill should extend to the Lower Provinces it would apply to such places as Orissa, and other places here and there.

These were the observations he had to make upon the subject. He might observe that the bill was one in which consolidation would be the first object. It was one of the last consolidation bills which it would be his duty to propose to this Council, and he wished to take this opportunity of saying that he did think that it was really worth the trouble to put these matters into one act; because, speaking from experience, it would be of great help to do away with the necessity of having to consult several acts on one question which you ought to find in one act; and having to interpret the language of one generation with the modes of thought of another generation was in itself exceedingly difficult. It so happened that he had in his head an opinion which he received from the Advocate General in reference to certain Acts of Parliament which related to the Government of India. He was quite sure that very simple question which might have been answerable in one word, and which might have been provided for in a law drawn in a moderate compass, obliged him to write a long opinion comparing together three or four different Acts of Parliament, several charters of the High Court, and various other documents with solemn names spread over a variety of works connected with English law, before he could answer a question which ought to have been answered in two words. He thought that was not an useful occupation to give a man, and if you are able to spare him the trouble of referring to so many different acts and documents, you should do so, instead of considering the Legislative Department a nuisance, and that it was enacting an enormous amount of law, it should be considered that we were trying to save people from an enormous mass of law by putting half a dozen different acts into one.

He would make two remarks in conclusion; the bill as he proposed to draft it would either wholly or partly repeal and consolidate no less than 41 different regulations and acts, and put them all into a comparatively reasonable shape. He wished to say, in reference to this matter, that the bill had been drawn by Mr. Cockerell, who knew more than most other people about these regulations, and to whom the public was considerably indebted. He had done more than any single person in carrying out the work of consolidation.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he had but one or two words to say upon the bill. He had no desire to follow the hon. mover through his speech, but as regards the question which had been put, he merely desired to say that the course proposed by Mr. Stephen to be taken appeared to him one eminently satisfactory. He presumed that the measure would be introduced as a general bill subject entirely to future consideration of the question whether the bills should apply to that part of the country in regard to which the Bengal Council was empowered to legislate.

The motion was agreed to.

Oaths and Declarations Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen presented the final report of the Select Committee on the above bill.

Punjab Laws Bill.

He also presented the final report of the Select Committee on the bill for declaring what laws were in force in the Punjab.

Burmah Courts Bill.

He also presented the report of the Select Committee on the above bill.

Native Passenger Ships Bill.

Mr. Chapman presented the report of the Select Committee on the above bill.

Sindh Bill.

Mr. Chapman applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, and the rules having been suspended, introduced the bill to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Courts over the province of Sindh; and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. In doing so, he said that he did think he should tax the patience of the Council if he read to them the statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the bill, which was as follows:—"The object of the bill is to clear away doubts which have arisen as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay in the province of Sindh and to declare that no such jurisdiction exists."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that as this bill was to be galloped through the Council, he would not detain them beyond saying a few words. He thought it was a matter of grave consideration whether what he might call judicial decentralization was desirable, whether it was desirable to remove from the jurisdiction of a great Court a province which was somewhat large, and which was in fact mostly sand and desert, but the population and revenue of which was limited. He understood that the Judicial Commissioner was an officer somewhat of the standing, position, and pay of the Zillah Judge. He, for one, was very much opposed to the judicial government of the country, and he was not sure that he should not be ready to lend a helping hand to any bill removing the jurisdiction of any Court, and vesting their control in the hands of executive officers. But under this bill we shall have a Judicial Commissioner who was not higher than a District Judge, who would be rendered altogether independent of any superior tribunal in India. The executive authority would not have greater power than the judicial authority which would be constituted. That might be very well if we were not bound to go further, but we knew that there was an appeal at present from every superior tribunal in India to the Privy Council. That appeal as it at present extended he was inclined to think was a very great evil, but it did extend, and he merely threw out for the consideration of the Committee and Council that it was a question whether it was desirable to remove from the country those local courts from the central of superior courts in this country unless we could at the same time remove them from the jurisdiction of the Privy Council; because appeals to the Privy Council involved enormous expense, and, in his opinion, gave a rich man an enormous advantage over a poor one, and enabled him to suspend, for an almost indefinite time, judgment which the poor man had obtained with very great difficulty.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman begged to explain that the remarks which had fallen from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor were founded on an entire misapprehension of the scope and objects of the bill. The province of Sindh never had been under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, and it was therefore a mistake to say that it was to be removed from that jurisdiction. The judicial arrangements of the province were provided for by a local Act (XII. of 1866,) and the Judicial Commissioner appointed under that Act had all the powers of a Sudder Court. He only wished to explain that there was no question of removal; it was merely to remove doubts which had arisen. A case had recently occurred in which the term "procedure" had occurred, and that being taken in connection with the letters patent, it was a question whether the High Court would not be obliged to assert their jurisdiction over the province. There was no desire on the part of the Court to assert that jurisdiction, and they were not being deprived of anything that they now possessed.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said he wished to say one or two words in addition to what had been stated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman. This bill was merely a bill for removing doubts which had unfortunately arisen as to the jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay over the province of Sindh. The subject of appeals to the Privy Council from foreign courts was not within the jurisdiction of the Council. The theory was that Her Majesty was the Supreme Judge throughout her whole dominions, and that every one had the right to appeal to Her Majesty from the decision of any tribunal whatever, and it was for Parliament to determine in what cases and from what Courts an appeal should lie to the Privy Council. Whether there was an appeal to the Privy Council from the Judicial Commissioner was a point upon which he did not offer any opinion. Whether there was an appeal or not, he would only say that if there was an appeal, we could not take it away. He should just add one word. It was not expressed in this bill, or in the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that it was not intended to effect the jurisdiction of the High Court over European British subjects.

The motion was then agreed to.

—*Englishman.*

(*To be Continued.*)

ARE BHANDIS SLAVES OR NOT?

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A somewhat singular case recently came before the High Court on a reference under the Criminal Revisional Jurisdiction under section 435, Act XXV of 1861. It appears that in a case of dacoity near Backergunge, the police had occasion to search the *bari* of one Meer Forman Ali. While doing so, four women, who were found in the house, claimed the protection of the police, stating that they were *bandhis* (slaves) and detained there against their will. The Meer was charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Ferozepore under section 370 of the Indian Penal Code. The points for determination were—(1) whether Abetunnessa and the other three females were found in the house of Forman Ali; and (2) whether they were detained by the said Forman Ali against their will as slaves? After due consideration, the magistrate found that the females were actually found in the house of Meer Forman and that they were actually detained by the Meer against their will as slaves. Accordingly, the case was committed to the Sessions. The Sessions Judge of Backergunge, Mr. G. Morris, was of opinion, however, that the ordinary "bandhi," or so-called slave girl in a Mussalman family, is not a slave in the legal acceptation of the term; and as the point was one of great importance, he refered it to the High Court. The High Court (Glover and Dwarkanath Mitter, JJ.) were of opinion that there was nothing illegal on the commitment of the Deputy Magistrate, and directed the Sessions Judge to try the case on its merits. The case accordingly went back, and was tried by the officiating Additional Sessions Judge. Mr. Maclean found that the girls had not been under such wrongful confinement as was inconsistent with their procuring their own liberty had they so desired. He therefore acquitted the prisoner, at the same time directing the Magistrate of the district to arrange for the future of the girls, lest they might fall into bad hands.

REPORT ON HORSE-BREEDING IN THE PUNJAB.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Military Department.

Read—

General Proceedings and Report of the Special Committee on Horse-breeding in the Punjab, composed as below and assembled at Simla on the 27th of July 1871, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Colonel C. C. Fraser, C. B., V. C., Commanding 11th Hussars, President; Major W. H. Paget, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain J. Farquhar, Stud Department—Members.

Resolution.—Impressed with the belief that, although considerable expense had been incurred for a series of years in attempts to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab, the result could hardly be pronounced satisfactory, and that the time had come when much benefit might ensue from a review of the whole subject by a competent Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor, in a Minute dated 11th July 1871, briefly reviewed the question and indicated three principle points which Colonel Fraser's Committee should specially take into consideration in framing their report.

2. These points were—

1st.—Whether the money spent up to the present date has been laid out to the best advantage?

2nd.—What are the results of the existing system of breeding?

3rd.—Whether any measures can be taken to ensure the demand for Cavalry horses being regular and continuous?

3. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that such papers relating to the improvement of the breed of horses, as were in the Military Secretary's Office, should be laid before the Committee, which, when formed, might be authorized to call for additional information from all authorities in the Punjab.

4. The Committee commenced its sittings on the 27th of July 1871, and in addition to the information received from officers serving under the orders of the Punjab Government, asked for and received much valuable information from officers under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery.

5. Under orders received from the Government of India, the Committee was dissolved on the 10th October before the receipt of replies from the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, to questions submitted to him for report; these, however, have been since received by the Military Secretary, and are now attached to the proceedings.

6. *General Report of Committee.*—With reference to the points above-mentioned, to which the special consideration of the Committee was invited, the following general opinions have been arrived at by them:—

1st.—That the money already expended has not been laid out to the best advantage.

2nd.—That the results to a certain extent are good, but not so satisfactory as they might have been under more systematic arrangements.

The Committee further state that with a proper system, the *Native* Cavalry could be well mounted in the province, but the Lieutenant-Governor goes further, and believes that the Punjab is quite capable of producing a stamp of horse fit for European Cavalry and Artillery.

3rd.—That the demand for remounts for the British Cavalry and Artillery and services must be always steady, with little fluctuation.

That is a matter of paramount importance (*in order to increase the supply*) that greater inducements be held out to breeders in the province by the Government purchasing remounts for the British Cavalry and Artillery at remount prices.

7. Agreeing in the general conclusion thus arrived at by the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to record an opinion on the details of the various headings into which their general report has been divided.

Stallions.

8. *System of purchase faulty.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Committee in thinking that the system adopted in regard to the purchase of stallions has been faulty from the beginning.

9. *Remedy adopted by Punjab Government.*—Measures have already been taken and are still in progress for getting rid of old, diseased, and unsound horses, and it has been resolved for the future to adhere to Mr. Hurford's rules for the purchase of stallions in so far as they may be applicable to each particular case.

10. *Non-inspection of stallions. Remedy by Punjab Government.*—Officers in charge of stallions will be instructed to cause the horses under their charge to be invariably inspected yearly by a Committee, and, when practicable, by a Veterinary Surgeon.

11. *Number of mares to each stallion.*—His Honor admits the necessity of limiting the mares put to a stallion to reasonable number, and agrees with the Committee that each mare should be covered twice instead of once, as it would appear has been hitherto the custom.

12. *His Honor's opinion thereon.*—The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in this case the number stated by the Committee from 50 to 60 is excessive, and that from 30 to 40 mares should be the utmost number allowed.

13. *Certificates. See replies of Officers.*—The order regarding the granting of certificates A. B. and C. have not been generally adhered to; this is sufficiently evident from the almost complete absence of all reliable information regarding the success of stallions and the quality of their produce.

14. *Orders by His Honor.*—The remedy for this state of affairs is obvious, and very stringent orders will be issued enforcing the strictest adherence to existing rules.

15. *Mares.*—The subject of mares will be disposed of under its proper heading.

16. *Stamp of stallion. His Honor's opinion, preference given to Arabs, Capes and English.*—The Lieutenant-Governor cannot coincide with the opinion expressed by the Committee regarding the superiority of the stud-bred stallion, nor does it appear to be altogether borne out by the recorded evidence, but every effort will be made to secure the best Arab, English and Cape horses procurable in the market with reference to the amount of the funds at the disposal of the Punjab Government for this purpose.

17. No information is at present available regarding "Barbs," but enquiries will be instituted regarding this breed, as well as on the subject of importing stallions direct from Muscat, &c., as suggested by the Committee.

18. *Farms. His Honor opposes their establishment.*—His Honor is entirely opposed to the establishment of Government Farms either in this country or in England for the breeding of stallions, but would not oppose the experiment being tried in Cashmere, on a small scale, as the excellence of its climate, the abundance of forage, and its other advantages are undoubtedly great.

Further enquiries will be made on this subject.

19. *Special stallions, vide stallions.*—The subject of special stallions appears to have been sufficiently disposed of in the former para. on stallions.

General Rules.

20. *Stallions in charge of Tehsildars.*—His Honor remarks that the practice of placing stallions under the charge of Tehsildars is in most cases quite unavoidable, and cannot be altogether discontinued.

21. *Branding and registry of mares.*—The subject of branding and registry will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph.

22. *Collection of stallions after each covering season.*—The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the collection of stallions after each covering season when practicable, at District or Divisional Head-quarters.

23. *Stallion stables.*—Stables on a standard plan have been already built at several outstations, and will be provided at other places when necessary, according as funds for the purpose may be found available, it being borne in mind that it will be first necessary to provide stabling for the stallions when collected at District or Divisional Head-quarters, where they will remain during the greater portion of the year.

24. *Number of stallions for the Province.*—The number of stallions required for the province must, as the Committee say, depend upon the number of mares deemed fit for brood purposes, but it may be safely assumed that the demand for many years to come will greatly exceed the supply at the disposal of Government.

25. *Fees.*—The question of fees will be hereafter decided.

Mares.

26. *Absence of information.*—His Honor regrets the almost entire absence of information from District officers regarding the number of mares fit for brood purposes. The best means of supplying this want will be alluded to under the subject of registration and branding.

27. *Mares in the Ranks.*—The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with the Committee in their opinion regarding the injury being done to the breed of horses in the Punjab by the present system of purchasing mares for remounts, and believes that if the practice be continued, little permanent good can be anticipated.

28. His Honor is strongly impressed with the great importance of this subject, and an early opportunity will be taken to move the Government of India to place some restriction upon the purchase of mares for the services, and to forbid entirely that of those registered or branded.

Registration and Branding.

29. *Registration and Branding.*—His Honor agrees with the Committee as to the necessity for the branding and registration of mares, and the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions have been called for as to the best

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

means of carrying out these very important measures which the Lieutenant-Governor considers will be productive of the best effects and exercise a most marked restriction on the sale of mares as remounts. They have also been called upon to obtain from District Officers throughout the Punjab returns of the total number of mares in their respective districts, stating, as far as they can, how many of these are likely to be fit for brood purposes.

Their opinion has also been asked as to the manner in which the system of branding would be received by breeders and zemindars.

INDUCEMENTS TO BREEDERS.

30. *Prices for remounts.*—Although not holding altogether the views expressed by the Committee under this heading, yet His Honor strongly recommends that remount prices be given to breeders for horses pronounced fit for British Cavalry and Artillery.

31. *Presents to Native Princes, &c.*—In the event of Native Princes, &c., expressing a desire for the possession of English and Colonial mares, the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend these being given in lieu of other presents, but it is feared that they would not be yet generally appreciated.

32. *Prizes to brood mares.*—His Honor does not underrate the great importance of awarding a more liberal scale of prizes to brood mares at fairs, and regrets that this has been hitherto, to a great extent, overlooked; a revision of the whole subject of prizes has been ordered, putting brood mares in their proper position. The new system will be brought into operation, if possible, at the next Rawulpindee and Umritsur Fairs.

33. *Purchase of two and three year olds.*—The Lieutenant-Governor does not favour the proposals of the Committee for purchasing two or three year olds from breeders, to be reared at Government Farms, but considers that the arrangements already proposed, and others about to be alluded to, will be found quite sufficient to give an impetus to breeding if the orders of Government are rigidly adhered to by officers to whom the carrying of them out has been entrusted.

YOUNG STOCK.

34. The remarks of the Committee regarding the treatment of young stock are worthy of much attention, but His Honor believes that no radical change of a firmly rooted custom of this nature will be effected until native breeders have become alive to the great benefits that will accrue to them from the general adoption of castration.

35. *Castration.*—His Honor approves of the recommendation of the Committee under this head, and directions will be given for the bestowal of higher and more numerous prizes to geldings at future fairs held under the orders of the Punjab Government, a corresponding decrease being made in the prizes awarded to colts.

36. The Lieutenant-Government feels assured that all Cavalry Officers under the orders of this Government will, in the interests of their regiments, do all in their power to encourage breeders to adopt castration.

37. There can be little doubt that if castration be generally adopted, the appointment of *Salutries* would be very necessary, but His Honor does not feel justified in recommending their appointment until it has been clearly proved that there will be ample work to keep them in employment.

38. In the meantime much may be done by Commanding Officers of Irregular Cavalry regiments, who might with advantage be allowed to detach capable men to the districts adjacent to their cantonments to commence the work, a *Salutri* might for instance be attached to remount parties.

FAIRS.

39. Although the dissatisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor with the result of the last Rawulpindee Fair led to the assembly of the Committee whose report is now under consideration, yet it cannot be denied that the establishment of fairs has been productive of much good.

40. The system of marks as at present adopted is evidently faulty, and His Honor adopts the recommendation of the Committee that none but the produce of Government stallions be allowed to compete for prizes.

41. The five marks hitherto awarded under this head will, therefore, be discontinued, and the maximum number of marks obtainable will be 100.

42. *System of awarding marks*—Marks will hereafter be awarded as follows:—

For soundness	30
For power	30
For action	20
For symmetry	10
For condition	10
Total	100

43. Agreeing with the Committee that many of the causes of unsoundness are within the control of breeders themselves, His Honor is also of opinion that little improvement can be expected as long as Committees at fairs continue to award the highest prizes to worthless animals pronounced to be unsound. The system has no doubt much retarded progress, and materially helped to defeat the professed object of the Government, *viz.*, the permanent improvement of the breed of horses in the Punjab.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, determined that horses, which on the score of unsoundness would be pronounced unfit for the service, should be altogether excluded from competing for prizes. No first prize should be given to a horse to which the full number of marks for soundness shall not have been awarded, with at least one-half marks for power and action.

The Committees may use their discretion with regard to other prizes, it being, however, understood that no horse with less than half marks for soundness can carry one off.

44. The Lieutenant-Governor is further of opinion that the highest scale of prizes should be awarded to brood mares, fillies, and geldings, and that a very considerable decrease should be made in the number and amount of those awarded to colts.

45. The owners of fillies receiving prizes should be strongly advised to reserve them for brood purposes, and officers attending fairs on remount duty are invited to second the efforts of Government in this direction by refusing to purchase such animals.

46. It is also a matter of consideration with the Lieutenant-Governor whether it would not be advisable to exclude all fillies purchased by remount officers previously to the opening of the fair from competition for prizes until the question of breeding is settled.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor further directs that no prize be in future awarded to a filly purchased as a remount which may be considered by the Committee to be fit for brood purposes.

FARMS.

48. His Honor has already expressed disapproval of the establishment of Government Farm with one exception, but would not oppose private enterprise, provided matters were conducted in accordance with the views of Government, and if suitable waste land were available.

49. *Mules.*—The subject of mules need not cause much anxiety, as it must be evident that in all breeding districts many mares must exist below the standard of excellence required for horse-breeding, yet suitable for producing mules.

50. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the prizes already awarded to mules as very liberal, but agrees in the necessity of debarring from competition for prizes mares suitable for horse-breeding as well as their mule produce.

51. *Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon.*—His Honor concurs with the Committee and other officers in the necessity of appointing a Superintendent of horse-breeding in the Punjab. This proposal has already been negatived by the Supreme Government, but as the evidence collected by the Committee proves how much the partial success of horse-breeding operations in the province is due to the want of proper supervision, the Government of India will be asked to re-consider their former adverse decision.

52. The nature of the duties of Superintendent has been described in the opinions of various competent officers quoted by the Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that these duties cannot be performed by District Officers, who, in most cases, are not possessed of the special knowledge, nor have the necessary time at their disposal for their efficient discharge.

53. The appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon is as necessary as that of a Superintendent, but as on account of the consequent increase of expenditure, it is probable that both would not be sanctioned, His Honor would be prepared to recommend that a Veterinary Surgeon be appointed to the post who would perform the duties of both.

54. The "suggestions to breeders" are approved, and their publication in the vernacular is sanctioned for distribution to breeders by District Officers.

55. In conclusion, His Honor desires to thank very cordially the president, Colonel C. C. Frazer, C.B., V.C., Commanding 11th Hussars, and members of the Committee, Major W. Paget, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain J. Farquhar, Stud Department, for the very valuable information embodied by them in their report. Although differing on some points of detail from the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, for the most part, their conclusions are borne out by the evidence at their disposal, and their recommendations generally will, if adopted, result in much good and effect a decided improvement on the breed of Punjab horses, while there can be only one opinion of the able manner in which the mass of papers placed before them has been epitomised.

56. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Adjutant-General, the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery, Principal Veterinary Surgeon Hurford, and the other officers mentioned in the report for the important information afforded by them to the Committee.

PRIZES.

57. Scale of prizes sanctioned for the Rawulpindee Horse Fair to be held on 20th March 1872—

For the best four-year-old geldings.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st prize	100	0	0
2nd "	80	0	0
3rd "	60	0	0
4th "	50	0	0
5th "	30	0	0
6th "	25	0	0
7th "	20	0	0
8th "	16	0	0

and consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each for the six next best four-year-old geldings.

Three-year-old geldings.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Prize	80	0	0
2nd "	60	0	0
3rd "	50	0	0
4th "	30	0	0
5th "	20	0	0
6th "	16	0	0

and consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each for the six next best three-year-old geldings.

Two-year-old-geldings.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Prize	80	0	0
2nd "	70	0	0
3rd "	60	0	0
4th "	50	0	0

and Rs. 25 for the four next best two-year-old geldings.

Fillies the same as before.

COLTS.

Four-year-old Colts.

1st Prize	100	0	0
2nd "	80	0	0
3rd "	60	0	0
4th "	40	0	0
5th "	30	0	0
6th "	20	0	0

and consolation prizes of Rs. 10 for the six next best four-year-old colts.

Three-year-old-Colts.

The same as for two-year-old colts under the fomer rules.

Brood Mares.

One Class.

Same as for four-year-old geldings.

Mules same as before.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Numerous schemes have been proposed for the reorganization of the Native Army in India, but I venture to add one more to the number, in the hope that you may think it worthy of publication in your paper. I do not for one moment claim for my scheme the merit of perfection, but such as it is I offer it to the public. I may perhaps be permitted to add that I have served for nine years with native regiments, and do not therefore write in utter ignorance of my subject. After these few preliminary remarks, I will proceed at once to unfold my scheme.

The first step I would suggest is the offering of bonuses on a scale as liberal, or even more so, than those which were granted in 1861, with a view to inducing the numerous unemployed officers in the senior grades of the army to retire from the service. Perhaps you will say, and rightly, that the offering of such bonuses should hardly form part of a scheme for reorganizing the army, for they (the bonuses) should be granted whether the constitution of the army be altered or not. Still as no measure can be introduced for reorganizing the army until some plan has been adopted for ridding the service of a body of men, who—whatever their individual merits, against which I do not wish to utter one word—are long since tired of the service to which they belong, who have no longer either wish or expectation of being actively employed again, and who would seize eagerly upon any opportunity of retiring with means sufficient to enable them to support themselves and families in England. I have included the bonuses in my programme, especially as it appears to be the only way of reducing the number of field officers, who are out of all proportion with the requirements of the service, and with the numbers in the lower grades.

Having then got rid of all those officers who could be induced to retire by the offer of liberal bonuses, I would call upon all the remainder to make their choice, by a certain date, between regimental and staff employ—for I would at once do away with the absurd anomaly of a regimental officer belonging to the Staff Corps. Of course all officers in staff (including civil) employ would naturally elect for the staff, while those already holding appointments in regiments, or who were anxious for regimental employ, would as naturally elect for the latter, and from them I would officer the regiments. Firstly, however, I would do away with another anomaly by removing the Punjab Frontier Force from the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and placing it under that of the Commander-in-Chief. There can be little doubt in unprejudiced minds that it is the height of absurdity to keep that portion of the army, which is most frequently engaged in active service, under the control of a civil Governor instead of that of the military Chief. The Punjab Frontier Force, then, I would incorporate with the Bengal Army generally. At present the Bengal Army List shows in the regular army 19 regiments of cavalry and 49 of infantry, including 4 Goorkha regiments; while in the Frontier Force are 5 regiments of cavalry, 11 of infantry (including the 5th Goorkhas), and the Guide Corps composed both of cavalry and infantry. Adding all these together, the total number of corps in the Bengal army would be 25 regiments of cavalry and 61 of infantry. The Guide Cavalry I would of course raise to a strength equal to that of the other cavalry corps. This incorporation of the Frontier Force would necessitate a re-numbering of the regiments; but that would be an advantage, as then the Goorkha corps could also take their places among the other regiments according to their respective seniority, instead of being separately numbered, the sense of which I could never perceive.

And now we come to the officering of our army. There can be no doubt that the present complement of officers in native regiments is far below their requirements when on active service. This has been proved in every way in which we have been engaged since the present organization was introduced. In the Umbeyla war, in the Bhootan war, in the Abyssinian Expedition, officers had in each case to be attached in excess of the complement to the regiments engaged. I would therefore revert to a plan somewhat similar to the system in force before the Mutiny. To each cavalry regiment I would post 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, and 8 subalterns, two of the latter being adjutant and quarter-master, as I consider a quarter-master quite as necessary in a cavalry as in an infantry regiment. To each infantry corps I would post 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, and 10 subalterns, two of the latter again being adjutant and quarter-master. These officers would be appointed from the lists of those who had elected for regimental employ, due regard being of course had to seniority, and to the positions in the different regiments of those officers who at present belong to them. I have purposely used the word *post* as every officer once appointed should belong permanently to his regiment, and should obtain his promotion by seniority therein only, as was the custom in the old army before the Mutiny. I would no longer permit officers in a regiment to belong to the Staff Corps also, and obtain promotion in that, utterly irrespective of their regiments. In future an officer's regiment should be his home; to it he should look for his promotion, and from it he should never be removed except by his own free will. This would in course of time cause the officers and men to know each other, and would re-establish *esprit de corps*, which I fear is sadly wanting in the native army as at present constituted.

I am of opinion that the numbers I have given above would be none too many, seeing that there would allways be some absent on furlough and sick leave. At the same time I would not permit of these numbers being reduced by officers being absent from their corps on staff employ. The moment a regimental officer accepted any civil, political, or other staff employment, he should be at once removed from his regiment, and transferred to the Staff Corps, promotion being given in his place.

An objection to this plan of organization may perhaps be raised in the paucity of subalterns to officer the 25 cavalry and 61 infantry regiments. According to the scale mentioned above, more than 800 subalterns would be required, whereas the Army List of 1st July 1871 shows only 204, some of whom have since been promoted, while in all probability half of the remainder would elect for staff employ. But this might be remedied by once more throwing open commissions in the Indian army to the public at home. There are hundreds of young men in England, the sons of gentlemen in not very flourishing circumstances, or of widows, who would jump at the chance of obtaining a commission in the Indian army, but who at present see before them only the dreary prospect of working all their lives at a desk in an office. In fact I do not anticipate much difficulty in obtaining cadets from England to any extent required.

With regard to the pay of the officers, such appointments as second-in-command, wing and squadron officers, &c., would of course cease to exist, and I would give to all ranks the old rates of local pay, with the exception of the lieutenants, to whom I would give in the cavalry Rs. 350, and in the infantry Rs. 300 per month. The grades of cornet and ensign I would abolish, all cadets entering the service as lieutenants, which would tend to accelerate promotion. To adjutants and quarter-masters I would give the present rates of staff pay in addition to the pay of their rank, and to captains of troops and companies the old contingent allowances.

I fear it would be impossible at once to do away with the cadres of the old regiments, as there are still many officers who have remained, and who would still remain, locals, to regulate whose promotion it would be necessary to retain the cadres. But I think one great inducement to remaining local would be taken away if that order of Lord Cranbourne's were repealed, dated, I think, in September 1866, whereby Staff Corps officers, on obtaining their promotion to substantive lieutenant-colonels on the regimental list, are struck off and promotion given in their place. This is the order which has given the locals such extraordinary promotion, and in my opinion Government would be quite justified in rescinding it, seeing it can be already shown to have acted detrimentally to the public service by accelerating promotion in the higher grades, already rendered too quick by the provisions of the Staff Corps. I have no doubt, however, that there would be many cases in which the whole of the officers in a cadre would elect either for regimental of staff employ. Those cadres could at once be expunged from the Army List, while the remainder would gradually disappear as the officers composing them were promoted, died, retired, &c.

I would at any rate do away with General Lists both of cavalry and infantry, the officers of which I would transfer either to the Staff Corps or to regiments, according as they elected for regimental or staff employ. Those of them transferred to the Staff Corps would have nothing to complain of, as by existing orders the promotion of all General List officers beyond the rank of captain is to be regulated by Staff Corps rules, so they would be in exactly the same position as they are now; while I consider that the position of those transferred to regiments would be changed greatly for the better, as they would then have a regiment they could call their own, which is more than they have ever had hitherto.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the details of my scheme. If that or some similar measure were adopted, it would, whatever its shortcomings in other respects—and doubtless they are many—at any rate separate the Staff Corps from the regimental officer; would give to each regiment a body of officers who would belong permanently to it, and would take an interest in all connected with it, and would restrict the Staff Corps to those officers actually on Staff employ. Should you think it worthy of publication, it will doubtless meet with many adverse comments, as it is opposed to so many existing interests. I know that should the native army be re-organized on any such footing as that I have proposed, there would be many instances of individual hardship; but the same must necessarily be the case whenever an existing order of things is upset to make way for a new system, and I presume no one will venture to deny that individual interests should always give way to the public good.

I enclose my card, and remain

CAPTAIN.

A SHARP RETORT.—We have lately received an American paper containing an account of the cross examination of Dr. E. Warren, in the trial of Miss Warton, who was accused of poisoning General Ketchum. The doctor supported the theory of the defence, which was that the general had died from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The following sharp retort was made by Dr. Warren in his cross-examination by Attorney General Syester:—"Attorney General: A doctor ought to be able to give an opinion of a disease without making mistakes.—Dr. Warren: They are as capable as a lawyer.—Attorney General: Doctors' mistakes are buried six feet under the ground; a lawyer's are not.—Dr. Warren: but they are sometimes hung as many feet above ground."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

(*Fortnightly Review for February.*)

THERE is an Association, hitherto but little known, upon whose constitution and objects recent events have cast a gleam of lurid light, and whose programme is now before the world. Of that programme the most important announcement is as follows: Since all men are born equal, and since it is therefore unjust that any man, under whatever circumstances, should find himself in a better condition than another, property should, in a legal sense, exist only for equal division among all the members of the community. It follows that the labourer has a right not only to the counter-value, *i. e.*, wages, of that which he has to dispose of, *i. e.*, his work, but also to a share in the profits of that which other people have to dispose of, that is, in the profits of their money or their skill. This equitable arrangement, which might possibly be made to work, but only during the short time which it would require for the reduction of human beings to a general level of misery, is that on which this Association chiefly relies for the improvement of their condition.

There is also a school of politicians, known by the name of the Manchester School, which teaches that for the physical and consequently for the mental welfare of mankind it is necessary that the absolute and exclusive right of every one to that which he produces with the means at his own disposal (such as his money or his knowledge) should be recognised and secured to him by law; and that beyond this, law has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Absolute freedom of competition in the race for property is held by this school to be the surest road to wealth and to well-being. Hence protective laws—which mean the taxation of the community at large for the benefit of a class, or of one class for the benefit of another,—communistic laws, such as those for the regulation of wages, or for the support of the poor who will or will not work, at the expense of the community;—and in general, every contrivance, whether in favour of the poor or of the rich, for interfering with the natural course of production and the free interchange of property of every kind—have been opposed by this school with inveterate hostility and triumphant success.

Such being the objects respectively of the two political sects in question, it is somewhat surprising to find that the one is frequently represented as the offspring of the other. The existence of the International as a dangerous and even criminal institution has, in speeches and writings of no inconsiderable weight, been attributed to the Manchester school. To ordinary minds this might appear about as reasonable as to say that the fire which is consuming a man's house was caused by the well in his garden. But the statement appears to be made and accepted in all seriousness; and it becomes, therefore, desirable to inquire from what particular hallucination or confusion of thought it proceeds. It is evident, then, that those who have given currency to this paradox have been misled by a name. The International, besides being a socialistic and communistic institution in the extreme sense of the term, is also that which its name implies—a society for promoting peace by breaking down the exclusiveness of nationalism. And this latter being also among the aims of Cobden and his disciples, Cobden and his disciples are credited with the dangerous development of socialistic theories. By parity of reasoning, a moral code which should teach lying, if it happened also to teach forgiveness of injuries, might be affiliated upon Christianity, which teaches forgiveness of injuries.

But, in truth, Cobden and his school are no preachers of internationalism in the sense that the International is so. The basis of their doctrine is indeed the same. That the maintenance of barriers between nations is in principle barbarous and puerile, and in proportion as civilisation advances will become less tolerable; that men have, in principle, no right to isolate themselves in separate communities, and to shed one another's blood for the possession of particular portions of the earth's surface rather than share it between them; is in both cases the major premiss of the creed. But Cobden was neither a visionary nor a fanatic. He saw that the deep-rooted prejudice and time-encrusted tradition upon which nationalism rests could not, without the most fatal consequences, be set at nought and defied. To proclaim the "fraternity of peoples," and in that view to preach war upon thrones and other political institutions, was no part of his mission. What he deprecated was the theoretic approval of the existing division of mankind, as if it was not only an evil incapable of remedy, but even an absolute good; what he toiled for was to bind men of all races together in those bonds of self-interest which nature had provided for them, but which they had deliberately rejected; what he preached against was that national selfishness which calls itself patriotism and is satisfied. With those who would steep the world in blood in the name of fraternity, Cobden, though he was cosmopolitan to the last degree, had no more sympathy than with those who would do the same for liberty and equality, though of both he was a most ardent ally.

It is probable that in the whole annals of political paradox no assertion more opposed to the truth than that which attributes to the Manchester School the particular phenomenon known as the International, and considered as the great engine of Red Republican propagandism, was ever given to the world. Yet there is one sense—a sense of which they little dream—in which the paradogmatists are right. The existence in its present shape of the great communistic association is really to be accounted for not by its communism, but by its internationalism. That which has inspired it with new life and force; that which explains it as it stands in all its portentous dimensions in the light of the present day; that which has even given it the support of moral and intellectual worth, and has already invested it with vast political importance, is not its socialistic denunciation of property, but its proclamation of peace and good-will towards men. From ultra-communistic theories, boldly proclaimed and taken by themselves, there is little to fear. No association, having for its sole object the most flagrant and wholesale social injustice, can ever hope for more than accidental and momentary triumph followed by fatal and fearful collapse. Society is happily so constituted that plans for its disruption in the interest of a class, however numerous—plans having no basis of right and no colour of justification—are in their very nature incapable of success. They will be repudiated by every one in or near the front rank of moral and intellectual progress; they will be encountered by superior physical force, backed by an intense self-interest strong in the consciousness of right; and the result can never be really doubtful. But the case is very different when the organization which threatens social institutions threatens also the system which in all ages has filled the world with misery and blood. The case is very different when that organization assumes the character of an incarnate protest against scenes such as those which have of late afflicted and scandalised Europe; against intolerable burdens imposed upon peace-loving and industrious populations; against blood poured out in torrents for dynastic ambition, territorial aggrandisement, or military renown. To such an association there will gravitate in ever increasing numbers, not only the unreasoning lovers of peace, but also those who are beginning to doubt whether socialism itself has any dangers worse than the military truce which is the normal expression of international relations in our day. Multitudes—formidable not only in their numbers, but in the leadership of ability and worth, who would have held aloof from the red flag of liberty carried alone—will follow it gladly when they see close beside it the olive branch of peace. The doctrines which would make the triumph of the International synonymous with social ruin are powerless taken by themselves. They may be left to the certain operation of their own intrinsic decay. But the wars which of late have desolated the world have given new hope to the enemies of property and social order. Property and social order are in real peril when they are assailed by an agitation in whose programme peace is to be attained through political unity, and political unity to be attained through freedom. In such a programme there is only too large an admixture of truth. The way to peace lies through the gates of liberty; but what, in the present state of the world, would be the consequences of liberty is sufficiently evidenced by the mode in which the International understands the term. That the time will come when all civilised human beings will have become qualified to enjoy the fullest measure of self-government cannot indeed be doubted; and when that time comes the barriers which separate nations will fall almost of their own accord. Political isolation, inevitable now that each nation is, as it were, the patrimony of a ruling class, will be unable to endure for an instant the unclouded and searching light of a civilised and ordered freedom. Nationalism, essential to the oligarchical institutions by which the world is for the most part now governed and with which it cannot yet dispense, will disappear when it is brought face to face with the enlightened self-interest of the majority, with the educated instinct of a common humanity, and with the precepts of a moral law generally accepted as of divine authority, and by which, in principle, it is emphatically condemned. But until that time, and in the present condition of the most numerous class, the real *de facto* government of the many would mean nothing less than wholesale injustice, intolerable tyranny, chaotic and murderous anarchy, with their inevitable consummation—a pretorian despotism upon a bloodstained throne.

It is then in war, as now looked upon and practised by European States, that the great league for the disruption of society has found its best ally. Some twenty years ago the long repose of Europe was broken by a devastating conflict which scarcely any one, even of its surviving authors, can now be found to defend. Since then it is not too much to say that there is hardly any national passion or aspiration, whether it be pride, envy, antipathy of race, lust of territory, or love of military glory, which is not recognised as a more or less fit subject for gratification at the cost of war. The "war-path" of the Red Indian is not, to judge from language and appearances, a more familiar subject of contemplation to him, than are "eventualities and complications" to modern diplomacy, by which it means the ghastly and sickening horrors described by correspondents from seats of war in words of disgust and shame. The only nation which it is the fashion to speak of as particularly culpable in this respect is France, because she fights for military fame. But from a moral point of view there seems to be no long step from the love of military fame to the love of extended empire; and for this almost every nation in Europe has either been fighting or is ready to fight. The Danish war and the war of 1866 were made by Prussia for the sake of German unity, which is only another name for extended empire; and of these wars, which were emphatically wars of ambition, the terrible contest lately ended was the natural fruit. In that particular tragedy France was the aggressor; but neither for that, nor for the present state of Europe in general, is France alone to blame. For these the three Governments which in 1854 shattered a peace of forty years, with all its bright promise of permanence, and all its wealth of material and mental progress, for purposes not worthy to be placed for one instant by their side, are primarily answerable. But upon the Governments which from that moment have abandoned themselves to the beggar-my-neighbour game of fleets and armies—which have heaped tax upon tax for the purpose of enabling them at any instant to rush into conflict on pretexts of which the men of a century ago would have been ashamed—which have rejected every proposal for reciprocal dis-armament,—and which have apparently ceased to consider that war for any cause whatever, if only a nation which goes to war supposes itself to be in the right, can possibly be without justification,—upon these also a heavy load of responsibility is laid.

There is but one great European nation which at present appears at all inclined to act upon sound principle in this respect, and that is our own. It were much to be desired that England could make up her mind to dispense with the cost, as well as with the crime, of participation in unjustifiable wars; but the fact remains that her instincts have of late guided her to a policy—which it may be hoped her reason will confirm and perpetuate—of conciliation and of peace. Sneers and vituperation have hitherto failed to divert her from that policy. To accuse her of pusillanimity (unless it be for the ridiculous invasion panics) and unpatriotic greed is indeed to ignore the whole history of her march to greatness; and firmly adhering to the right, she can afford to disregard the insinuations of envious criminality. That in time her example may be followed is the best hope for humanity. Otherwise, it is not visionary to apprehend that some terrible and unprecedented calamity is in store for the world. The bustle of cannon foundries and arsenals, and the ever-increasing activity of the tax-gatherer, serving diligently the purposes of military prestige or balance of power, may find at length an answering energy in the breasts of those who, caring for none of these objects, have too long paid for them with their wages or their blood. The hundreds who are daily swelling the ranks of the International, and the stream of gold which is pouring into its coffers, have already made of it a formidable power; and the next war which disgraces Europe on the scale of 1870 may be followed by some great and unexampled catastrophe—some effort more fatal than the last, of an outraged prolétariat to grasp the liberty which it is not fitted to enjoy,—some protest against selfish barbarity and blood-bespattered ambition more disastrous than the prostrate column of the Place Vendôme. HOBART.

MR. LOWE AND THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14.)

ON Monday night Mr. Lowe was in his element. He had an opportunity of deriding several notions cherished by ordinary people, and of that opportunity he availed himself with characteristic gusto. Mr. Grieve, the member for Greenock, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true that the Government had refused aid to the Expedition sent out in search of Dr. Livingstone; and Mr. Lowe had great pleasure in explaining to the House not only that the statement was true, but the grounds upon which he defended the refusal. In the first place, the Government had already spent a thousand pounds in an attempt to discover Dr. Livingstone, and that was as much as the matter was worth. In the second place, it was very unlikely that the great African explorer would ever again be heard of, and to spend anything more in looking for him was an idle waste of money. And, thirdly, Sir Samuel Baker is now exploring the sources of the Nile at the expense of the Viceroy of Egypt, and, therefore, he may very likely hear something of Dr. Livingstone without costing us a sixpence. Not content with thus outraging the sensibilities of foolish persons who imagine that the fate of Dr. Livingstone is a matter commanding world-wide sympathy, and that the fame of the African explorer is somehow connected with the glories of England, Mr. Lowe availed himself of the occasion to lay down a new principle of policy. He protested against the analogy of considering the Government of a great country as a wealthy individual, and resorted to a piece of unworthy claptrap about the money which was asked for the aid of the Livingstone Expedition having been contributed by the poor as will as the rich. Now, this argument would apply with equal weight to the Civil List, to the salaries of our Ministers, to the moneys spent on the ornamentation of the House of Commons, to every State outlay which cannot be shown to be absolutely necessary. A great nation must pay for its greatness; and, though we are as staunch advocates of retrenchment as Mr. Lowe, we do not think the time has come when England cannot afford to pay a few hundred pounds for the sake of furthering a national enterprise which an American newspaper has sent out an expedition to effect at its own cost. Mr. Lowe's inability to see such an obvious fact explains how it is that his administration of the Treasury has been a signal failure.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6.)

AT the resumption of the speech for the defence yesterday, the Court presented its normal aspect, every available place being occupied. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, father of the Attorney-General, who attended the sittings of the Court during the latter portion of last week, again occupied a seat on the bench. Before resuming the thread of his commentary on the cross-examination of the claimant, the Attorney-General referred to a letter he had received from Mr. Locock Webb, in which that gentleman complained of some observations which had been made about his practice in dealing with affidavits. While he was quite willing to correct any misstatement he might make, he specified the fact that Mr. Webb had crossed out in red ink, with his own hand, the words "shorter or taller" in an affidavit describing the claimant. He did not find that it was Mr. Webb's "inveterate habit," as he had said, that he put in or left out things as he pleased. Words, however, had been taken out, as he had shown, and so he must leave the matter where it stood. Of what had been done the profession would be the best judge. Resuming his analysis of the claimant's cross-examination, he indicated as the reason why he would not tire the jury with any criticisms on the examination-in-chief about military matters that information regarding that part of his career could be obtained from a multitude of sources, during the period elapsing between 1867 and 1871. With playful irony, which gradually assumed the character of earnest remonstrance, the learned gentleman ridiculed the gravity with which his learned friends on the other side had exhausted three days in examining the claimant about his military career; this he characterised unhesitatingly as mere waste of time. The disagreeable incident at the Lord-Lieutenant's ball in Dublin, whilst Roger Tichborne was stationed there—already related in evidence—and his description of the Rock of Cashel, the Eastern origin and uses of its tower, were then briefly recalled to the minds of the jury, who were asked in an argumentative interrogatory what sort of a description De Castro could give of any scene he had witnessed in the Antipodes. Making a parting reference to the Irish experience of the claimant, counsel urged that not only were recollections of events altered, but persons, places, feelings—everything had changed. In a sarcastic rtrain he secalled the forgetfulness by the claimant of the works of Bunyan and Molière, which there was evidence that Roger Tichborne had read; of Sir Henry and Lady Winston Barron, and even of Lady Neave, who was a step-sister of Lady Doughty. Of the Canterbury part of the case he would only say that the claimant had made the absurd assertion that when he was paying his attentions to Miss Hales—a fact to which he attributed the breaking off his engagement with Miss Doughty—he had often kept a troop of dragoons waiting for him for an hour or two at a time. Miss Hales would be called, and would show how ludicrously false was that statement, and that there was not a fragment of truth in it, or in other statements the claimant had made regarding her. Recurring to Roger Tichborne's London life, it would be shown, said the learned gentleman, by documentary evidence—by the books of the club—that that young gentleman had been a member of the Alfred, a fact which the claimant had emphatically denied. The assertion that there had been a second card case at Brighton in which Roger Tichborne had been implicated, besides the notorious one heard before Chief Justice Jarvis in 1852, and that, too, about a month afterwards, was stigmatised as a falsehood without foundation. If such a thing had occurred, it could be proved by dozens of people, or by newspaper reports. The relations of Roger Tichborne with the Tichborne and Doughty estates formed the subject of the next division of the Attorney-General's address. Mrs. Nangle would swear that she had never quarrelled with Roger Tichborne as alleged, that she never said a word about his will to Mr. Hopkins, and that she had never seen Mrs. Hopkins in her life. The claimant's assertions would be proved to be baseless and malignant—he said malignant, because whenever the claimant suspected that any one would give strong material evidence against him he commenced by throwing aspersions on their characters, and, as an instance, he had designated Mrs. Nangle an impostor. It was fortunate, however, that when the falsehoods uttered by the claimant could be contradicted the refutation, made, as it would be, by forty persons, would be final and triumphant. He then took up the discussion of Roger Tichborne's will, and the letters written to Mr. Slaughter, his solicitor, about it—this part of the case being treated at considerable length. The principal provisions of the will were recited to show how completely Roger understood the settlement of the estates, and that he could only dispose of the Doughty property. He read the letters written contemporaneously merely to demonstrate Roger Tichborne's knowledge of the property, and also to prove his perfect capacity for the management of affairs, and his comprehension of his rights. He would have to read other letters to refute the slander of the claimant against Mrs. Radcliffe. Meanwhile, in sharp and severe contrast with Roger Tichborne's letters, he would cull a few flowers—to use his own phrase—from the letters of the claimant to his so-called mother. Amidst almost unintermittent merriment, he read some of these communications in a very amusing *quasi*-serious manner, enunciating the apostrophe, "My dear mama," which occurs so frequently, with irresistibly comic effect. The ripple of laughter broke into a roar when the learned gentleman read a passage in which, by a slight rhetorical confusion, the claimant prayed that the Blessed Mother would bless and protect his "dear mama" from her affectionate son. Changing his tone to that of indignant denunciation, the Attorney-General designated as sickening this miserable affectation of affection on the part of a man who had slandered alike the living and the dead. Some of the endless contradictions of the claimant in smaller matters—to use the Attorney-General's words—were briefly dwelt upon, and the learned gentleman said he had now approached the Melipilla case. Although he could not profitably open it that day, he would tell them that he meant to prove that Roger Tichborne was never in Melipilla at all; and he would also show that the fifteen or sixteen persons called before the Chili Commission, to whom affidavits had been sent out by the claimant's advisers before the defendants had represented their case to them at all, had never heard of any one in that place calling himself Roger Charles Tichborne. The hearing of the case was adjourned at twenty-five minutes to four.

THE publisher of the *Days' Doings*, an illustrated paper, appeared to a fresh summons, at Bow-street Police-court, on the 1st Feb., charged with publishing indecent prints and printed matter. The Society for the Suppression of Vice were the prosecutors. Sir Thomas Henry decided on committing the defendant for trial, but said he would accept bail for his appearance at the sessions of two securities in £80 each, and the defendant's recognisances in £150.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,

Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

RICHARDSON AND CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c. THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
LONDON—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co., The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &C.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHE PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S (CHEMISTS TO THE COURT, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS' SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

NOSKY & Co .... Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co. .... Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co. .... Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREAD of every description for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medi-Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares), from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
London .... G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.